THE POSING OF THE PARTS:

OR,

A MOST PLAINE AND EASIE WAY OF EXAMINING

the Accidence and Grammar, by Questions and Answers, arising directly out of the words of the Rules.

Whereby all Schollers may attaine most speedily to the perfect learning, full vnderstanding, and right vse thereof, for their happy proceeding in the Latine Tongue.

Gathered purposely for the benefit of Schooles, and for the vse and delight of Masters and Schollers.

The seuenth Edition, corrected, and inlarged, with most of the necessary questions inserted, both out of our Latine Syntaxis and other Authors, which are wanting in our English Rules.

Brinsley, John.

In omni disciplina, infirma est artis praeceptio, sine summa assiduitate exercitationis.

LONDON,
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TO THE WORSHIPFVL,
HIS MVCH RESPECTED FRIEND,
Mr. ABRAHAM IOHNSON, Counſailour at the Law, of Lincolnes Inne.

MAny haue beene the wel-willers and furtherers of my labours for our Grammar-ſchoole: yet few there are to whom I owe more, than vnto your worthy and louing Fathers, Mr. Iohnſon *and* M. D. Chaderton, *both for their direction and incouragement which they haue giuen me therein. Hauing therfore bethought me to whom the queſtions of Grammar (which are to make all difficulties in the Accidence and Grammar moſt plaine and eaſie, and which containe the very ground of all) might moſt fitly appertaine; I find none, after thoſe vnto whom I haue dedicated my former Schoole-labours, to whom thoſe doe more of duty belong than vnto your ſelfe: that I may in ſome part repay vnto you, or at leaſt vnto yours, that debt which I owe vnto themſelues. And firſt for* M. Iohnſon *your father: becauſe he hath yeelded vnto me the greateſt helpe (next vnto my Honorable Lord) in laying the foundation of all my School trauels; both in ſetting me more earneſtly thervnto, by his graue aduice, and alſo ſupporting me by his bounty, that I might be able the better to goe through with the Worke. Moreouer, for that (beſides his ſingular endeauours for the furtherance and aduancement of all good Learning, whereof both in Vniuerſity, City and Countrey he hath giuen ſo good teſtimony) I haue knowne none, who hath comne neere vnto him, in his great care, that the beſt, ſpeedieſt, ſureſt and moſt eaſie wayes might bee found out, for all Schooles, according to our receiued Grammar, and moſt approued Schoole-Authors, and the ſame to bee made vniuerſally knowne, that all, euen the meaneſt both Maſters and Schollers, may proceed with delight, and all good Learning may goe happily forward. So for your father in law* M. D. Chaderton: *becauſe hee*

hath not onely vouchsafed to peruse some part of my labours, and to afford me his iudgement and censure therein, but hath also been pleased to afford some principall experiments, which himselfe hath obserued. Who therfore can iustly mislike, that I thus dedicate vnto you this first Ground-worke of our Grammar-schoole, contained in these questions? Which being rightly layd, it is concluded by the ioynt consent of all the learned, that the whole building must needs go most happily forward. Yea I dare be bold to affirme, that a scholler of any aptnesse, being made perfect in these questions (which hee may learne together with his Accidence and Grammar; and that as soone as hee would learne the bare rules alone, if not much sooner) shall find such a furtherance to attaine those six helps of Learning, which wise Socrates so much commends, as he shall goe forward with all ease and cheerfulnesse euer after. That I may fully perswade all men of the truth hereof; I will first rehearse all the seuen markes which Socrates giueth, of him who is fitted to make the most excellent scholer, as our most learned School-master M. Askam hath set them downe. His hopefull scholler must bee, 1. Εὐφυὴς, that is, as hee expounds it, one apt of wit, and hauing all qualities of minde, and parts of body, meet to serue Learning; as, wit, will, tongue, voyce, face, stature and comlinesse. 2. Μνήμων, that is, of good memory, which is called the mother of Learning. 3. Φιλομαθὴς, a louer of Learning; which loue will ouer-come the hardest learning in time: and without which, the scholler shall neuer attaine vnto much. 4. Φιλόπονος, a louer of labour, one who will take paines at his book. 5. Φιλήκοος, one that is glad to heare and learne of others. 6. Ζητητικὸς, one that is apt to moone questions, desirous to seach out any doubt, not ashamed nor afraid to aske, vntill hee bee fully satisfied. 7. Φιλέπαινος, one that loueth to be praised of his father, master, or others for his well doing. A child of this nature, thus louing praise, will feruently loue and earnestly desire Learning, gladly labour for it, willingly learne of others, boldly aske any doubt. Now for these helpes, though the two first be speciall benefits of nature, yet may they bee much increased and preserued (chiefly the Memory) by this perfect vnderstanding of all the grounds of Grammar, through this plaine order, so directly in all things agreeing with their Accidence. But for the fiue last, there will neuer any meanes be found, whereby they will more speedily be wrought, and appeare

in

in children, than heereby; when they can answer so readily and perfectly to euery Grammar question. For this (if they be well applied) will winne them such loue from their masters, and parents, and also such praise and commendations from all who examine them, or heare them posed with so much ease through the plainnesse of it, as will make them to striue who shall carrie away most commendations; and so who shall take the most paines. And then the first Authors being seconded with the helpe of Grammaticall translations, so vsed as is prescribed, not to make them truants, but to lead them surely by the hand, past the difficulty of all Schoole-learning, and still afterward with other new supplies of Commentaries and the like, shall make the whole way so delightsome, as they shall neuer wax wearie in all their course, but be euer made more earnest to climbe vp to the top of all good Learning. If it be obiected, that questions of Accidence and Grammar haue bin set forth by others, I answer, that sundry haue indeed taken very profitable and commendable paines herein. To all them I acknowledge our Schooles much beholden; and these my Labours especially. And yet ayming at the same generall benefit and furtherance of Learning, which they doe, I hope none of them can be offended, if out of all of them laid and compared together, as they haue done before, and as it is in all other Learning, I haue endeuoured to gather one more plaine, easie, full, and more agreeing to our Accidence and Grammar in all things; and to make all their Labours of much more vse to Schooles than euer heretofore, without iniurying any one of them, so far as I shall bee able. For besides that some points of principall vse, and arising directly out of the Booke, are wanting in all them, which heere you shall finde, they haue moreouer most of them many hard and strange questions intermixed, not so necessary for the first enterers, which doe much trouble the younger sort. Many also of those questions in them, which are gathered directly, are placed out of the order of the Accidence: or else distinctions of the Chapters are not obserued, or they are set downe in too obscure tearmes, or ouer-short for children to conceiue; that most both masters and schollers doe soone cast them out of hand, and that very few of them are knowne in our Grammar Schooles. I haue therefore laboured to draw these so, as they may serue most fitly and easily, for all schooles, according to the course which must of neces-

sily bee taken, so long as our Accidence and Grammar remaine; which cannot bee altered, without very great inconueniences to Schooles, and setting both Masters & Schollers almost newly to begin, to be acquainted with their new rules, or at the least to bring much disturbance. I haue also striuen to make them so plaine, that not onely teachers, but euen the young schollers themselues may appose one another by them, and vnderstand each thing fully. For the necessary questions, which I haue adioyned only for making the rest more cleare, I haue set an Asterisk vpon them, to distinguish them from those which are contained directly in the booke, to vse or omit as the Master will, and a hard pointing at some places which are of most necessary vse. For other questions (to the end that our young schollers may not be troubled at all with them, nor hindered by them, in learning their Accidence, and yet may in fit time be acquainted with all of them which shall bee most needfull: that nothing may be wanting hereunto to make our scholler a sound Grammarian) I purpose (God willing) still more and more, so much as shall be thought fit, to set them briefly in the margents ouer against the rules to which they belong, as I haue done some already; or else in the end, most shortly by themselues. Accept this beginning as a token of my thankefulnesse to those your graue fathers, who haue deserued so well of the Church of God, and of all good learning, that I wish to keepe a perpetual memory of them; and withall, as a pledge of my thankefull affection euen vnto your selfe for your ancient loue, and of my hearty desire to adde somewhat to yours by these and other my trauels. Accept them as a witnes of my vnfained study for that good, which I trust shall hereby be conueyed vnto Schooles and all good learning, in making the first entrance so euen, as that it may be run in with all louing emulation. By the welcome and kinde entertainment of my first labours, I shal be more encouraged to go forward with the worke during my life; vntill I may either put the last hand vnto it, or that others after me may supply whatsoeuer is wanting in my poore indeuours, being thus happily entred into, and whereof I daily receiue more comfort and incouragement. Ianuary, 12. 1611.

Yours in all thankfull affection,

IOHN BRINSLEY.

TO THE PAINEFVLL SCHOOLE-MASTER, DESIROVS TO REAPE SOVND FRVITES of his labours.

FIrſt cauſe your Scholler, in learning his Accidence, and theſe other Rules of Grammar adioyned, to vnderſtand them ſo well as your Leaſure will ſerue (at the firſt, according to the tenour of theſe queſtions or the like) to get them perfectly without booke, and to keepe them carefully by daily repetition of Parts.

2. After he hath ſo learned them, you ſhall finde it no loſſe of labour, if you exerciſe him for a moneth or ſix weekes ſpace in anſwering to theſe queſtions; ſo to haue the meaning of the rules more fully, firſt of thoſe without the aſteriske or little ſtarre; then, of thoſe noted with the aſteriske: which he will ſoone doe, hauing formerly learned the Rules without booke.

Thus may a whole Forme goe together.

3. I finde a ſingular benefit hereby in cauſing all my loweſt to ſtand or ſit together, and ſo my ſelfe, or ſome one to beſtow halfe an howre or an howre, each euening in poſing them according to theſe queſtions, one onely anſwering, the reſt harkening; and eſpecially in declining Nounes and Verbes, and in Conjugating, vntill they be very readie therein. This will bring much credit to the Schoole, a commendable ſtrift among the children, and cauſe

cauſe them to goe forward with vnderſtanding and chearefulneſſe.

4. This may ſerue for a direction to the weaker ſort, for examining, or Poſing parts; whence the Booke hath the name.

Laſtly, by this helpe, the children may learne to diſpute ſcholler-like, one with another, beginning their queſtion euer at an Italike Capitall Q. and ſo proceeding in all other queſtions depending thereon, vntill they come to another Italike Capitall Q. or chiefe queſtion. Hereby the Childrens wits will bee maruellouſly ſharpened, and they encouraged to proceed with all good audacity and ingenuous emulation.

Make triall: and, finding the bleſsing, giue God the glory.

THE POSING OF THE ACCIDENCE.

Question.

WHat Booke doe you learne?

A. The *Accidence*.

Q. What booke is the Accidence?

A. A booke which teacheth the first grounds of the Latine tongue.

* *Q.* Why is it called the* *Accidence*?

A. Because it teacheth first and chiefely the Accidents; that is the things belonging to the parts of speech.

* *Q.* Into how many parts is your *Accidence* divided?

A. Into two. First, an Introduction of the eight parts of the Latine speech. Secondly, the Construction of the eight parts of speech.

* *Q.* What meane you by an Introduction of the eight parts of speech?

A. An entring, or leading in the learner, as by the hand, to know the eight parts of speech.

* *Q.* What meane you by the Construction of the eight parts of speech?

A. The construing or framing, and setting together of the eight parts of speech.

Q. Where begins the Introduction of the eight parts of speech?

A. At *In speech.*

Q. Where beginneth the Construction of the eight parts of speech?

A. At *For the ane ioyning of words, &c.*

* Some thinke it to bee so called of *Accedo*, as a thing comming to, or whereby the learners doe come to the Grammar, or enter first into the knowledge of the Latine tongue: but then it should be called the *Accedence*, *e* long; not *Accidence*, *i* short.

Q. What

Q. What meane you by theſe words, * *In ſpeech?*

A. In euery tongue or language; as namely, in the Latine ſpeech or tongue, which we are to learne.

Q. How many parts then are there of the Latine ſpeech?

A. * Eight: Noune, Pronoune, Verbe, Participle, Aduerbe, Conjunction, Prepoſition, Interiection.

Q. Are there no moe parts of all your Latine ſpeech but onely eight?

A. No: for euery word whereof ſpeech is made, is one of theſe eight parts.] It is either a Noune, or a Pronoune, Verbe, or one of the reſt. Though there be many thouſand words, yet each is one of theſe.

Q. How many parts of ſpeech are declined? how many vndeclined?

A. The foure firſt are declined: the foure laſt vndeclined.

Q. Why are the foure firſt parts ſaid to be declined?

A. Becauſe they may be declined: that is, they may bee varied or changed, from the firſt ending or termination, into diuers endings: as, *Magiſter, magiſtri, magiſtro. Amo, amas, amat.*

Q. Why are the reſt called vndeclined?

A. Becauſe they cannot be ſo declined or changed: as, *hodiè, cras, ad.*

Q. How many parts of ſpeech are declined with Caſe? how many without?

A. Three with Caſe, one without Caſe.

* Q. Which three parts are declined with Caſe?

A. Noune, Pronoune, and Participle with Caſe: Verbe without Caſe.

* Speech is properly the vttering of our mind by words, or the words whereby we vtter our minde.

* Some make but foure parts of ſpeech, Noune, Verbe, Aduerbe, Coniunction: becauſe Pronounes, & Participles may be ioyned to the Nounes; Prepoſitions and Interiections to the Aduerbs.

* Or becauſe their laſt letter or ſillable may be changed into other letters or ſillables.

* That many Nounes and Verbs are vndeclined, is in regard of vſe, that they are not wont to be declined; not in regard of the nature of the words.

Of a Noune.

Q. WHich is the firſt part of ſpeech?

A. A Noune.

Q. What is a Noune?

A. A Noune is the name of a * thing, that may be ſeene, felt, heard, or vnderſtood.

* *Nihil*, is a Noune, though it ſignifie nothing; becauſe it is not meant properly nothing at all, but a thing of no value, hauing the name of *bilum*, the blacke in the top of a Beane: as *nihil*, or *ne-bilum*, not ſo much as the blacke in a Beane.

Q. What

Q. What meane you, when you say a Noune is the name of a thing?

A. It is * a word that signifieth the name by which wee call any thing whatsoeuer may be seene, felt, heard, or vnderstood.

* In Grammar we haue to consider words, not things.

Q. Giue me examples of it.

A. A hand *manus*, a house *domus*, goodnesse *bonitas*.

* Q. Is a hand a Noune?

A. A hand it selfe is not a Noune: but the word signifying a hand, is a Noune.

Q. How many sorts of Nounes haue you?

A. Two: a Noune Substantiue, and a Noune Adjectiue.

Q. What is a Noune Substantiue?

A. A Noune Substantiue is that standeth by it selfe, and requireth not another word to bee ioyned with it to shew the signification of it.

Q. What meane you by that?

A. It is the name of a thing which may be vnderstood of it selfe, without the helpe of any other word to shew it by: as, a hand, a booke.

Q. How know you when a word may bee vnderstood of it selfe?

A. If vsually I may fitly put [*a*] or [*the*] before it, or if I cannot fitly ioyne this word *thing* vnto it; as, a booke, the light.

Q. What are then the vsuall notes or markes in English, to know a Noune Substantiue by?

A. A or *the*, or if I cannot fitly put this word *thing* after it.

Q. With how many Articles is a Noune Substantiue declined?

A. With one: as, *hic Magister*, a Master; or with two at the most: as, *hic & hæc Parens*, a father or mother.

Q. What is a Noune Adjectiue?

A. That cannot stand by it selfe in reason or signification, but requireth to be ioyned with another word.

Q. What meane you, when you say, a Noune Adjectiue is that cannot stand by it selfe?

A. I meane, it is the name of such a thing, as cannot bee fully vnderstood of it selfe, without the helpe of another word to bee ioyned with it to make it plaine.

Q. Shew me an example how?

A. *Bonus* good, is a Noune Adjectiue: for when any one speakes of good, I know he meanes something that is good; but I know not what thing it is that hee calleth good, except hee put some other word vnto it: as a good boy; a good house; or the like.

* Q. Haue you any speciall marke to know a Noune Adjectiue by?

A. Yes. If I may put this word *thing* to it, it is a Noune Adjectiue; as a good thing, an euill thing.

* Forme and figure belong to all words: for euery word is Primatiue or Deriuatiue, which is called the forme: and Simple or Compound, which is called the figure. Primatiue, which is of it selfe. Deriuatiue, which is deriued of another. Simple, is a word not made of moe. Compound, is a word mingled of moe.

Q. What is a Noune adjectiue declined with?

A. Either with three terminations, or with three Articles.

Q. How with three terminations?

A. As, *Bonus, bona, bonum.*

Q. How with three Articles?

A. As, *Hic et hæc leuis et hoc leue*, light.

Q. How many sorts of Noune Substantiues are there?

A. Two: Proper and Common.

Q. Which is a Nonne Substantiue Proper?

A. Such a Noune or name as is proper to the thing that it betokeneth or signifieth: or which belongeth but to one thing properly, as, *Eduardus*, Edward; and so each mans proper name.

Q. What is a Noune Substantiue Common?

A. Euery Noune which is common to moe: or which is the common name of all things of that sort: as, *homo*, a man, is the common name to all men; so a house, a city, vertue.

Q. How many things belong to a Noune?

A. My booke sets downe fiue; * Number, Case, Gender, Declension, and Comparison.

Numbers of Nounes.

* Numbers belong to all parts of speech which are declined.

Q. HOw many * Numbers are there in a Noune?

A. Two: the Singular and the Plurall.

Q. What is the singular Number?

A. That which speaketh but of one thing: as *Lapis*, a stone; meaning

meaning but one stone.

Q. Which is the Plurall number?

A. That which speakes of moe than one: as, *Lapides*, stones.

Cases of Nounes.

Q. WHat is a Case?

A. Euery seuerall ending of a Noune in the declining of it:] and so of all other parts of speech, which are declined like a Noune.

Q. How many Cases are there?

A. Six in either Number; that is, six in the Singular, and six in the Plurall.

Q. Rehearse the Cases.

A. The Nominatiue, Genitiue, Datiue, Accusatiue, Vocatiue, and Ablatiue.

Q. What is the Nominatiue case?

A. The first case of a perfect Noune, or that whereby wee name any thing.

Q. How may the Cases be knowne asunder?

A. *Thus chiefly: the Nominatiue and Accusatiue by their places, the other by their signes.

* They may be knowne in Latine, for the most part by the terminations of the Declensions.

Q. Which is the place of the Nominatiue?

A. It most commonly commeth before the Verbe in due order of speech.

Q. To what question doth it answere?

A. To the question *who*, or *what:*] as, if I aske, Who teacheth; the answere is in the Nominatiue: *Magister docet*, the Master teacheth.

Q. What is the signe of the Genitiue case?

A. *Of.*

Q. To what question doth it answere?

A. To the question *whose*, or *whereof:*] as, if it be asked whose learning is it; The answere is in the Genitiue case, *Doctrina Magistri*, the learning of the Master.

Q. What is the signe of the Datiue case?

A. *To*, and sometime *for.*

Q. To what question doth it answere?

A. To the queſtion, *to whom*, or *to what:*] as if it bee asked, To whom doe you giue a booke? the anſwere is in the Datiue caſe, thus: *Do librum Magiſtro*, I giue a booke to the Maſter.

Q. How know you the Accuſatiue caſe?

A. It commonly followeth the Verbe in due order of ſpeech.

Q. To what queſtion doth it anſwer?

A. To the queſtion *whom*, or *what:*] as, if the Scholler bee asked, Whom doe you loue? he anſwereth in the Accuſatiue caſe, thus: *Amo Magiſtrum*, I loue the maſter.

Q. How know you the Vocatiue caſe?

A. Commonly by calling or ſpeaking to:] as, *O Magiſter*, O Maſter.

Q. How know you the Ablatiue caſe?

A. Either by Prepoſitions ſeruing to the Ablatiue caſe, being ioyned with it; or elſe by ſignes.

Q. What are the ſignes of the Ablatiue caſe?

A. *In, with, through, for, from, by*, and *than*, after the Comparatiue degree.

Articles.

Q. WHat followeth next after Caſes?

A. Articles.

Q. What is an Article?

A. The marke to know the Gender by, in declining.

Q. How many Articles are there?

A. Three: *Hic, hec, hoc.*

Q. Whence are theſe borrowed?

A. Of the Pronoune.

Q. Decline them all together.

A. Singulariter Nom. *Hic, hac, hoc.* Gen. *Huius.* Dat. *Huic*, &c. and ſo forth, as it is in the booke.

Q. Decline them ſeuerally, each Article by it ſelfe, and firſt the Maſculine.

A. Sing. Nom. *Hic.* Gen. *Huius.* Dat. *Huic.* Accuſ. *Hunc.* Voc. *Caret.* Abl. *Hoc.* Plur. Nom. *Hi.* Gen. *Horum.* Dat. *His.* Accuſ. *Hos.* Voc. *Caret.* Abl. *His.*

Q. Decline *Hec.*

A. Sing.

A. Sing. *Hac, huius, huic, hanc, hac.* Plur. *ha, harum, his, his.*

Q. Decline *Hoc* likewiſe.

A. Sing. *Hoc, huius, huic, hoc, hoc.* Plur. *Hæc, horum, his, hæc, his.*

* Q. Why are they ſet before the Genders and Declenſions?

A. Becauſe they ſerue to note out the Genders; and alſo to decline Nounes in euery Gender.

* Q. What ſignifieth *Hic, hæc, hoc*?

A. When it is vſed as a Pronoune, it ſignifieth *this*: but when it is declined with a Noune, it is onely an Article; like as it is taken here, and hath no ſignification at all.

Genders of Nounes.

Q. WHat is a Gender?

A. The difference of Nounes according to the ſex.

* Q. What meane you by that?

A. It is the difference whereby a word is noted to ſignifie the male, or female, or neither: that is, either *he* or *ſhee*, or neither of them.

Q. How many Genders haue you?

A. My booke makes ſeuen: the Maſculine, the Feminine, the Neuter, the Common of two, the Common of three, the Dobutfull, and the Epicene.

Q. Which is the Article of the Maſculine Gender?

A. *Hic*: as, *hic vir*, a man.

* Q. What doth the Maſculine Gender belong to?

A. It belongeth properly to Maſculines; that is, vnto males or hees, and vnto ſuch words as haue been vſed vnder the names of hees.

Q. Which is the Article of the Feminine Gender?

A. *Hæc*: as, *hæc mulier*, a woman.

Q. What doth the Feminine Gender belong to?

A. To Feminines; that is, to females or ſhees, or things going vnder the names of ſhees.

Q. What is the Article of the Neuter Gender?

A. *Hoc*: as, *hoc ſaxum*, a ſtone.

* Q. What belongs the Neuter Gender vnto?

A. It

A. It belongeth properly to words which ſignifie neither hee nor ſhe.

Q. What Article hath the Common of two?

A. It is declined with *hic* and *hæc*.

Q. What belongs the common of two vnto?

A. It belongeth properly to words ſignifying both male and female; that is, both he and ſhe.

Q. What Articles hath the Common of three?

A. *Hic*, *hæc*, and *hoc*.

* Q. What belongeth the Common of three vnto?

A. Onely to Adjectiues.

Q. What Articles hath the Doubtfull?

A. *Hic*, or *hæc*, as we will: as, *hic vel hæc dies*, a day.

* Q. What doth the Doubtfull gender belong to?

A. To ſuch liuing creatures moſt properly, in which the kinde is vnknowne; whether they be hee or ſhee.] As a ſnaile, a ſnake, &c. and to ſome others. Alſo to ſome life-leſſe things: as, a day, a chanell, and the like.

Q. What is the Epicene Gender declined with?

A. Onely with one Article, and vnder that one Article both kindes are ſignified] that is, both he and ſhe. In names of fowles, fiſhes, and wilde beaſts: *as Hic paſſer*, a ſparrow, either the cock or the henne, *hæc aquila*, an Eagle, both hee and ſhe: *hoc halec*, a herring, both milter and ſpawner.

* Q. Is the Epicene Gender a Gender properly?

A. No; It is not properly a Gender noting the ſpeciall ſex, nor hath any proper Article.

* Q. You ſaid, that your booke did make ſeuen Genders: are there not ſeuen ſimply?

A. No: there are but three ſimply. The Maſculine, Feminine and Neuter: the other foure are compounded or made of theſe three.

The Declenſion of Nounes.

Q. WHat follow next after Genders?

A. Declenſions.

* Q. What call you a Declenſion?

A. A

A. A varying of a word in caſes,] or the varying and changing of the firſt name of a word into diuers other endings called caſes.

Q. How many Declenſions of Nounes are there?

A. [a] Fiue.

Q. How will you know of what Declenſion a Noune is?

A. By the termination of the Genitiue caſe ſingular.

* Q. What meane you by termination?

A. The end of a word in the laſt letter or ſyllable.

Q. How ends the Gen. caſe ſingular of the firſt Declenſion?

A. In *æ* dipthong.

Q. How endeth the Datiue?

A. [b] In *æ* dipthong, &c.

Q. What is your example of the firſt Declenſion?

A. *Muſa.*

* Q. What ſerues this example for chiefly?

A. This, and all other examples following in each Declenſion, ſerue to ſhew their rules by, and alſo to decline or frame others like vnto them.

[a] Sundry Greeke words made Latine words, yet declined wholly or in part, after the Greeke manner, cannot bee referred to any of theſe fiue Declenſions properly, as, *Titan, Pan, Daphnis*, and the like, being of the fift Declenſion in Greeke. So Feminines in *o*, hauing the Genitiue in *us*, and the Accuſatiue in *o*, as, *Sappho, Manto, Clio, Dido, Eccho*, &c. which belong to the fourth Declenſion of the contracts ending in *o*, as, [a] *Leto*, Gen. *Letoos, Letous.* Accuſ. *Letoa, Leto.* So *Anchiſes*, of the firſt; *Penelope*, of the ſecond; and others of other Declenſions. [b] The reſt of the terminations, both in this and all other Declenſions, may be poſed thus by the Accidence.

Q. Decline *Muſa*, and giue the Engliſh with it in euery caſe, according to the ſignes of the caſes.

A. Singul. Nom. *hæc muſa*, a ſong.
Gen. *huius muſæ*, of a ſong.
Dat. *huic muſæ*, to a ſong.
Accuſ. *hanc muſam*, the ſong.
Vocat. *O muſa*, O ſong.
Ablat. *ab hac muſa*, from a ſong.
Plural. Nom. *hæ muſæ*, ſongs.
Gen. *harum muſarum*, of ſongs.
Dat. *his muſis*, to ſongs.
Accuſ. *has muſas*, the ſongs.
Vocat. *O muſæ*, O ſongs.

☜ Make your ſcholler perfect in this kinde of declining of Nounes & coniugating Verbs, and you ſhall ſoone finde the benefit of it aboue ý which you will imagine, by poſing the according-ly till they can giue you any Caſe or Perſon.

Ablat. *ab his muſis*, from ſongs.

Q. Why doe you giue *a*, for a ſigne of the Nominatiue caſe? and *the*, of the Accuſatiue?

A. Becauſe theſe are the moſt vſuall ſignes of theſe caſes, and may moſt fitly ſerue hereunto.

☞ Q. Giue me the ſignes of the caſes by themſelues.

A. *A, of, to, the, O, from* or *fro*.

Q. Decline *Muſa*, with the Engliſh firſt.

A. A ſong, *muſa:* of a ſong, *muſæ:* to a ſong, *muſæ:* the ſong, *muſam:* O ſong, *O muſa:* from a ſong, *ab hac muſa*.

Plur. Songs, *muſæ:* of ſongs, *muſarum:* to ſongs, *muſis:* the ſongs, *muſas:* O ſongs, *muſæ:* from ſongs, *ab his muſis*.

☞ Q. Why doe you decline them ſo?

Becauſe giuing Engliſh to the Latine, will teach me to conſtrue and parſe Latine ſpeedily: and giuing Latine to Engliſh, will helpe me as much for making Latine.

[a] For other queſtions concerning the Declenſions ſeuerally, becauſe they are very many, & ouerhard for children: I take it much better for the Teachers, to ſhew them to their ſchollers out of the Latine rules (where moſt of them are ſet downe at large) as their ſchollers ſhall haue occaſion to learne them, in their Author, then either to trouble their memories, or margents with them.

[a] Q. Doe your Datiues and Ablatiues plurall, end alwaies in *is*, in the firſt Declenſion?

A. No: *Filia* and *nata* are excepted, which make the Datiue and Ablatiue plurall in *is*, or in *abus*; ſo likewiſe *anima*. Alſo *Dea, mula, equa, liberta*, which end in *abus* only; as, *Deabus, mulabus*, not *deis, mulis*.

The ſecond Declenſion.

Q. HOw ends the Genitiue caſe ſingular of the ſecond Declenſion?

A. In *i*.

Q. How the Datiue?

A. In *o*, &c.

Q. Giue me an example of the ſecond Declenſion.

A. *Hic Magiſter*, a Maſter.

Q. Decline *Magiſter* as you decline *Muſa*; that is, both Latine before the Engliſh, and Engliſh before the Latine.

A. Sing. Nom. *Hic Magiſter*, a Maſter.

Gen.

Gen. *Huius magistri*, of a Master, &c.

Q. Doth your Vocatiue case in the second Declension end alwaies like the Nominatiue?

A. No: but for most part.

Q. How many exceptions haue you of it?

A. Three: first, of Nounes ending in *us*. Secondly, of proper names of men, ending in *ius*. Thirdly, of some common Nounes, making their Vocatiue in *e* or in *us*.

Q. [b] When the Nominatiue endeth in *us*, how must the Vocatiue end?

A. In *e*: as, *Dominus*, *O Domine*.

Q. [c] Doe all words in [d] *us*, make the Vocatiue in *e*?

A. Yea, all but two: *Deus* that makes *O Deus*, and *Filius* that makes *O Fili*.

Q. If the word be a proper name of a man ending in *ius*, how must the Vocatiue end?

A. [c] In *i*: as, *Georgius*, *O Georgi*.

Q. How many words haue you, which make the Vocatiue in *e*, or in *us*?

A. Six: *agnus*, *lucus*, *vulgus*, *populus*, *chorus*, *fluuius*: for *agnus* makes *agne vel agnus*, in the Vocatiue case: so all the rest.

Q. Are Nounes of the Neuter Gender declined like Nounes of the Masculine and Feminine?

A. No: all Nounes of the Neuter Gender, of what Declension soeuer they be, haue three like cases in either number.

Q. What three cases are those?

A. The Nominatiue, the Accusatiue, and the Vocatiue.

Q. And how doe these three cases end in the plurall number?

A. [f] In *a*.

Q. Giue me an example of the Neuter Gender, and decline it both wayes, as you did *musa*.

A. Sing. Nom. *hoc regnum*, a kingdome. Gen. *huius regni*, of a king-

[b] This is onely to bee vnderstood of nounes of the second Declension; for in the fourth *manus* makes *O manus* and of words of the Masculine or feminine Gender onely, not of the Neuter.

[c] Words ending in *os*, also of the second Declension, make the Vocatiue likewise in *e*, like words in *us*, as, *logos*, *O loge*.

[d] *Panthus* and *Oedipus*, hauing the Vocatiue in *u*, are not of the second Declension in Latine, but of the third of contracts in Greek, like *Basileus O Basileu*.

[e] If *Latmius* bee for *Latmi*, in the Vocatiue, as the Grammer rule applieth it, its an *Atticisme*, that is, after the *Attick dialect*; the Vocat. like the Nom. but rather thus, *O Luna, non est Latmius Endimion rubori tibi?* [f] This is meant onely of Nounes which are regular, that is, declined after the common manner, not of irregulars or heteroclits, as words wanting the plurall number, or the like.

kingdome. So, a kingdome, *regnum*: of a kingdome, *regni*, &c.

Q. Are no words excepted from being thus declined?

A. Yes: [g] onely *ambo* and *duo* of the first and second Declension; which make the Neuter Gender in *o*, as *ambo*, not *amba*: and the Datiue and Ablatiue in *bus*; as *ambobus*, *ambabus* *ambobus*, not *ambis*.

Q. [h] Decline *Ambo* with the English.

A. Plur. *Ambo*, both Masculines: *amba*, both Feminines, *ambo*, both Neuters. So in the rest.

[g] *Ambo* & *duo* are found to be the same in all Genders, like as *duo* in Greeke: as, *ambo anguis*, for *ambos angueis* or *angues*. *Plaut.*

[h] Here declining of Latine, before may suffice: and so in adiectiues. For the particular difficult questions in this declension as in the rest, see the Latine Rules at large, as I directed before.

The third Declension.

Q. HOw ends the Genitiue case singular of the third Declension?

A. In *is*, &c.

Q. Giue me an example of the third Declension, declined as before both waies.

A. Sing. Nom. *hic lapis*, a stone.
Gen. *huius lapidis*, of a stone, &c.
So, Nom. *hic & hæc Parens*, a father or mother.
Gen. *huius Parentis*, of a father or mother, &c.
Thus againe English first.

The fourth Declension.

Q. HOw ends the Genitiue case singular of the fourth Declension?

A. In *us*.

Q. Giue an example.

A. Sing. Nom. *hæc manus*, a hand, &c.

The fift Declension.

Q. [a] HOw ends the Genitiue case singular of the fift Declension?

A. In *ei*.

Q. Giue an example.

A. Sing. Nom. *hic meridies*, a noone time of the day, &c.

[a] How this Genitiue case is sometimes in *e*, sometimes in *ii*, see the Latine rules.

Q. Of

Q. Of what Gender are Nounes of the fift Declenſion?

A. Of the Feminine Gender, except *meridies* and *dies*.

Q. Shew me how the Genitiue caſe ſingular ends in each Declenſion together.

* A. Of the firſt in [b] *æ* dipthong, as, *Muſa*.
The ſecond in *i*: as, *Magiſtri*.
The third in *is*: as, *lapidis*.
The fourth in *us*: as, *manus*.
The fift in *ëi*: as, *meridei*.

* Theſe are to be made perfect by continuall poſing each way.

[b] Some words of the firſt Declenſion haue the Genitiue ſingular in *as*; as *Familias, auras, terras*, &c. in imitation of words of the ſecond Declenſion in Greeke, which end in *da, tha, ra*, and *a*, pure; viz. which haue a vowell before *a*. This is called *Græciſmus*, that is, an imitation of the Greeke. Other words haue *ai* for *æ*: as, *pictai, aulai*, for *pictæ, aulæ*. This is called *Achaiſmos*: an imitation of the ancient kinde of ſpeaking. Hereof alſo ſee the Latine rules.

Q. Shew mee how the Datiues end, and ſo all the reſt in order.

A. The Datiue caſe ſingular of the firſt, in *æ* dipthong: as, *Muſæ*.
The ſecond in *o*: as, *Magiſtro*.
The third in *i*: as, *Lapidi*.
The fourth in *ui*: as, *Manui*.
The fift in *ei*: as, *Meridiei*.

The Accuſatiue caſe ſingular.
Of the firſt in *am*: as, *Muſam*.
The ſecond in *um*: as, *Magiſtrum*.
The third in *em* or *im*: as, *Lapidem, ſitim*.
The fourth in *um*: as, *Manum*.
The fift in *em*: as, *Meridiem*.

The Vocatiue for the [c] moſt part like the Nominatiue.

The Ablatiue caſe ſingular.
Of the firſt in *a*: as, *Muſa*.
The ſecond in *o*: as, *Magiſtro*.
[d] The third in *e* or *i*: as, *Lapide, triſti*.
The fourth in *u*: as, *Manu*.
The fift in *e*: as, *Meridie*.

[c] In the firſt Declenſion, the Vocat. is like the Nominat. except in Greeke words in *as*, which make the Vocat. in *a*; and in *es*, which make the Vocat. in *a*, or in *e*. That *Pithias* and *Dorias*, names of women, doe make the Vocat. in *as*, is after the Atticke Dialect in Greeke, making the Vocat. like the Nom. Theſe words are alſo rather to be taken to be of the ſecond Declenſion in Greeke, then of the firſt; and their termination after the manner of the barbarous tongue, from which they were taken. [d] The Ablatiue of the third is oft in *i*: as *parti, colli, ciui, fuſti*, &c. by reaſon of the vſuall change of *e* into *i*, amongſt the Ancients, like as *here* and *heri*, &c.

The Nominatiue case plurall
Of the first in *æ* dipthong: as, *Musæ.*
The second in *i*: as, *Magistri.*
The third in *es*: as, *Lapides.*
The fourth in *us*: as, *Manus.*
The fist in *es*: as, *Meridies.*

The Genitiue case Plurall
Of the first in *arum*: as, *Musarum.*
The second in *orum*: as, *Magistrorum.*
The third in *um* or *ium*: as, *Lapidum, tristium.*
The fourth in *uum*: as, *Manuum.*
The fist in *erum*: as, *Meridierum.*

The Datiue case plurall
Of the first in *is*: as, *Musis.*
The second in *is*: as, *Magistris.*
The third in *bus*: as, *Lapidibus.*
The fourth in *ibus* or *ubus*: as, *manibus, arcubus.*
The fist in *ebus*: as, *Meridiebus.*

The Accusatiue case plurall
Of the first in *as*: as, *Musas.*
The second in *os*: as, *Magistros.*
e The third in *es*: as, *Lapides.*
The fourth in *us*: as, *Manus.*
The fist in *es*: as, *Meridies.*
The Vocatiue plurall is euer like the Nominatiue.
The Ablatiue plurall, is euer the same with the Datiue.

Q. f Giue me shortly the terminations alone, in euery case together.

A. Of the Genitiue case singular, *æ, i, is, us, ëi.*
Of the Datiue *æ, o, i, üi, ëi.*
Of the Accusatiue, *am, um, em, um, em.*
Of the Ablatiue, *a, o, e, u, e.*
Nominatiue Plurall, *æ, i, es, us, es.*
Gen. g *arum, orum, um*, or *ium, üum, erum.*
Datiu. *is, is, bus, ibus*, or *ubus, ebus.*
Accus. *as, os, es, us, es.*

e The Accus. Case plurall of the third, did indifferently end in *es*, or *eis*, as, *parteis, omneis*, especially in those whose Genit. plurall end in *ium*; and sometime *eis*, is contracted into *us*: as, for *angueis, anguis*, for *omneis, omnis.*

f Schollers being made perfect in these terminations, will soone grow to readinesse in giuing any Case of a Noune, and keeping them most surely.

g For *Dardanidarum*, is vsed *Dardanidum*, by the figure *Syncope*; so *Anchisaidum, Troiugenum*, like as *virum* for *virorum* in the second.

Vocati

Vocatiue like the Nominatiue.
Ablat. *is, is, bus, ibus,* or *ubus, ebus.*

* Q. Are there no speciall terminations of the Nominatiue cases in each Declension, to know the Declensions by?

A. Not certaine: yet these are the most vsuall in words which are meerely Latine, and regular.

The Nom. case of the first endeth in *a*. Of the second, in *r, us,* or *m*. Of the third, in *c, e, l, n, o, r, s, t, x*. Of the fourth, in *us*. Of the fift, in *es*.

h Other terminations are either of words comming from the Greeke, or of other Hebrew; *as, es,*

strange tongues: as *am*, in the first Declension, is a termination of the *e* long of the Greeke, &c. Of these more fully, see M. *Leeches* Questions, in his obseruations of the Declensions of Nounes.

The declining of Adiectiues.

Q. NOw that we haue done with Noune Substantiues, what are we to come to next?

A. To Nounes Adiectiues.

Q. How many sorts of Adiectiues are there?

A. Two: Adiectiues declined with three terminations, and Adiectiues declined with three Articles.

Q. What Adiectiues are of three terminations?

A. Such as haue in most cases three terminations] that is, three diuers endings, shewing their Genders, as *Bonus, bona, bonum.*

* Q. How know you their Genders by their terminations?

A. The first word, as *Bonus*, is the Masculine: the second, as *Bona*, is the Feminine: the third, as *Bonum*, is the Neuter.

* Q. What if they haue but one termination, that is, if they haue but one word in any case, as Ablat. *Boni*, what Gender is the word then?

A. That word is of all Genders.

a Adiectiues ending in *us, er,* or *ur*, are declined like *bonus:* except *vetus, veteris,*

Q. a What is the example to decline words of three terminations by?

A. *Bonus, bona, bonum*, good.

ending in *us:* and those in *er*, which may end also in *is*, as *Campester*, and his fellowes: with *sicur, sicuris*, in *ur:* and these following, which are declined like *vnus*.

Q. How

Q. How decline you *Bonus*, with the English with it?

A. *Bonus*, a good masculine: *bona*, a good feminine: *bonum*, a good neuter. Genit. *Boni*, of a good masculine: *bonæ*, of a good feminine: *boni*, of a good neuter. So in the rest.

Q. Are all Adiectiues of three terminations declined like *bonus*?

A. All, except eight with their compounds: which make the Genitiue case singular in *ius*, and the Datiue in *i*?

Q. What are those declined like?

A. Like *vnus, a, um.*

Q. Hath *vnus* the plurall number?

A. No: except when it is ioyned with a word lacking the singular number.

Q. Which are those other words which are so declined like *vnus*, hauing the Gen. case singular in *ius*, and the Datiue in *i*?

A. [b] [c] *Totus, solus*, and also *vllus, alius, alter, vter*, and *neuter*.

Q. Are these in all things declined like *vnus*?

A. Yes: sauing that the fiue last, that is, *vllus, alius, alter, vter*, and *neuter*, doe want the Vocatiue case: and *alius* makes *aliud*, not *alium*, in the Neuter Gender.

* Q. Of what Declension are Nounes of three terminations, as *Bonus, bona, bonum*?

A. Of the first and second: for the first word, as *Bonus*, is declined like *Magister* or *Dominus*; the second, as *bona*, is declined like *Musa*; the third, as *bonum*, is declined like *Regnum*.

* Q. Which doe you call Adiectiues of three Articles?

A. Such as we put Articles to, in euery case, to expresse their Genders: as, Nom. *Hic, hæc & hoc Fœlix*. Gen. *huius fœlicis*, &c. *Hic & hæc tristis, & hoc triste*.

* Q. Of what Declension are all nounes of three Articles?

A. Of the third Declension.

* Q. What Genders are Adiectiues of three Articles of?

A. Of the common of three.

* Q. If Adiectiues haue but one termination in any case, as *Fœlix*, what Gender is that of?

A. Of all three Genders.

Q. If they haue two terminations, as *Tristis* and *Triste*, what Gender are those words of?

A. The first, as *Tristis*, is the Masculine and Feminine Gender: the

[b] These words are also among the ancient Writers declined like *bonus* in the Gen. and Dat. as, *vlli, alteri*, for *vllius, alterius*.

[c] *Nullus, vterque, alteruter*, and other compounds of these words are so likewise.

the second, as *Triste*, is the Neuter.

* Q. What are all Adiectiues of three Articles declined like?

A. If they haue but one ending in the Nominatiue case (as *felix* or *audax*) they are declined like *felix*. If they haue two, like *tristis* and *triste*, *lenis* and *leue*, they are declined like *tristis*.

Comparisons of Nounes Adiectiues.

Q. WHat else belongeth to a Noune besides Number, Case, Gender, and Declension?

A. Comparison.

* Q. What is Comparison?

A. The altering the signification of a word into more or lesse by degrees.

Q. Doth Comparison belong to all Nounes?

A. No: it belongs [a] properly to none but to Adiectiues.

Q. May all Adiectiues be compared?

A. No: none but only such whose signification may encrease or be diminished.

* Q. What is it for Adiectiues to haue their signification increased or diminished?

A. To be made more or lesse: as, hard, harder, hardest. So backe againe; hardest, harder, hard.

* Q. What meane you by a degree of Comparison?

A. Euery word, that alters the signification by more or lesse, is a degree.

Q. How many degrees of Comparison are there?

A. Three: the Positiue, the Comparatiue, and the Superlatiue.

Q. Which is the Positiue degree?

A. That which betokeneth a thing absolutely, without excesse.

Q. What meane you by a thing absolutely, without excesse?

A. Such a thing as [b] signifieth neither more nor lesse; but is absolute of it selfe, without being compared, or without hauing respect to any other; as, *Durus* hard.

Q. What call you the Comparatiue degree?

A. The Comparatiue is that which somewhat exceedeth

[a] Some Substantiues are compared but onely by abuse, not properly, as also some Pronounes. No words are compared properly but Adiectiues, and Aduerbes comming of them. Participles when they are changed into adiectiues, and some Prepositions changed into aduerbs, may be compared thereupon.

[b] The Positiue is improperly called a degree of Comparison.

the Positiue in signification.

Q. What meane you by exceeding the Positiue?

A. The Comparatiue is a word drawne from the Positiue, wherein the signification of the Positiue is some what increased, or made more:] as, *Durior*, harder, or more hard: *Minor*, lesse, or more little.

* Q. What is the signe of the Comparatiue degree?

A. *More:* either being set downe or vnderstood.

Q. Of what is the Comparatiue degree formed, and how?

A. Of the first case of the Positiue that endeth in *i*, by putting to *or*, for the Masculine and Feminine Gender; and *us* for the Neuter.

* Q. Shew me how.

A. Of *Durus, dura, durum*, the Genitiue case is *duri:* which by putting to *or*, is made *durior:* and by putting to *us*, is made *durius.*] So the Comparatiue degree, is *hic & hæc durior*, for the Masculine and Feminine, and *hoc durius*, for the Neuter. So also of *Tristi* and *Dulci.*

Q. What is the Superlatiue degree?

A. The Superlatiue exceedeth his Positiue in the highest degree:] that is, it increaseth the signification of the Positiue to the highest: so that one thing being compared with many, is said to be most of all this thing or that: as, *Durissimus*, hardest, or most hard.

Q. Whence is the Superlatiue degree formed?

A. Of the first case of the Positiue that endeth in *i*, by putting to it the letter *s*, and the word *simus:* as, if I put to *duri*, *s*, and *simus*, it is made *durissimus.*

* Q. How doe you compare these three degrees?

A. By declining all three degrees together, in each Case, and euery Gender; I meane, each Gender in euery Case together: as,

Sing. Nom. { *Durus, durior, durissimus.* / *Dura, durior, durissima.* / *Durum, durius, durissimum.*

Genit. { *Duri, durioris, durissimi.* / *Durę, durioris, durissimę.* / *Duri, durioris, durissimi.*

This

This Table heedefully obserued, will teach presently to forme Comparisons, by declining all three degrees together.

Case.	Article.	Positiue.	Comparatiue.	Superlatiue.
Nom.	Hic	Durus,	durior,	durissimus.
	Hæc	Dura,	durior,	durissima.
	Hoc	Durum,	durius,	durissimum.
Genit.	Huius	Duri,	durioris,	durissimi.
	Huius	Durę,	durioris,	durissimæ.
	Huius	Duri,	durioris,	durissimi.
Dat.	Huic	Durę,	duriori,	durissimo.
	Huic	Durę,	duriori,	durissimæ.
	Huic	Duro,	duriori,	durissimo.
Accus.	Hunc	Durum,	duriorem,	durissimum.
	Hanc	Duram,	duriorem,	durissimam.
	Hoc	Durum,	durius,	durissimum.
Nom.	Hic	Fœlix,	fœlicior,	fœlicissimus.
	Hæc	Fœlix,	fœlicior,	fœlicissima.
	Hoc	Fœlix,	fœlicius.	fœlicissimum.
Genit.	Huius	Fœlicis,	fœlicioris,	fœlicissimi.
	Huius	Fœlicis,	fœlicioris,	fœlicissimæ.
	Huius	Fœlicis,	fœlicioris,	fœlicissimi.
Nom.	Hic	Tristis,	tristior,	tristissimus.
	Hæc	Tristis,	tristior,	tristissima.
	Hoc	Triste.	tristius,	tristissimum.
Genit.	Huius	Tristis,	tristioris,	tristissimi.
	Huius	Tristis,	tristioris,	tristissimæ.
	Huius	Tristis,	tristioris,	tristissimi, &c.

Q. Are there no exceptions from theſe generall rules of comparing Nounes; that is, from this manner of comparing?

A. Yes: there are foure exceptions.

Q. What is the firſt exception from the generall rules of comparing?

A. Of Nounes which haue no Comparatiue or Superlatiue degree, but borrow them of others.

Q. How many ſuch haue you?

A. [b] My booke names fiue: *Bonus, malus, magnus, paruus,* and *multus.*

Q. Compare *Bonus.*

A. [b] *Bonus, melior,* [c] *optimus: bona, melior, optima: bonum, melius, optimum.* Gen. *Boni, melioris, optimi: bonæ, melioris, optimæ: boni, melioris, optimi, &c.* So, *Malus, peior, peſſimus,* and the reſt, as before.

Q. What is your ſecond exception from the generall rules of comparing?

A. Of Poſitiues ending in *r.*

Q. If the Poſ. end in *r*, how muſt the Superlatiue be formed?

A. [d] Of the Nominatiue caſe, by putting to *rimus*: as, *Pulcher, pulcherrimus.*

Q. Which is the third exception from the generall rules of comparing?

A. Of ſixe Adiectiues ending in *lis.*

Q. How doe they make their Superlatiue?

A. By changing *lis* into [*] *limus*, and not into *liſſimus.*

Q. Which are thoſe ſix?

A. *Humilis*, humble: *ſimilis*, like: *facilis*, eaſie: *gracilis*, ſlender: *agilis*, nimble: *docilis*, apt to learne: for we ſay, *humilis, humillimus*, and not *humilliſſimus.*

Q. How doe all other Nounes ending in *lis*, forme the Superlatiue?

A. They follow the generall rule afore-going.

Q. What meane you by that?

A. That they forme the Superlatiue, by putting to *s* and *simus*, to the firſt caſe of the poſitiue ending in *i*; as, *vtili, vtiliſſimus:* as before.

Q. What is your laſt exception from the generall rules of comparing?

A. Of

[b] All other irregular Compariſons may bee much better ſhewed the Schollers out of the Latine rules as they ſhall haue vſe of them, then here to trouble them, or the Bookes with them. Hereof ſee M. *Leeches* queſtions more at large.

[c] *Paruiſſimus, multiſſimus, egregiſſimus, piiſſimus*, and the like, are old words, and out of vſe.

[d] Thus muſt alſo *celebris, ſalubris, acris, alacris*, haue the Superlatiues, becauſe they haue the Nom. alſo in *r*; as, *celeber, ſalubre, ſaluberrimus.*

[*] Theſe ſix are in proſe moſt truely written with a ſingle *l*, *lis* into *limus*: they are in verſe with a double *ll*, for the verſe ſake.

A. Of ſuch Adiectiues as haue a vowell comming before *us*: as, *Pius*, *Aſſiduus*, *Idoneus*.

Q. How are theſe compared?

A. By theſe two Aduerbes, *Magis* more, and *Maximè* moſt; putting to *magis* in ſtead of the Comparatiue degree, and *maximè* in ſtead of the Superlatiue:] ſo declining the three degrees together, as before in euery Caſe and Gender in order: as, *Pius*, godly: *magis pius*, more godly: *maximè pius*, moſt godly, &c.

* Q. Why are theſe ſo compared?

A. For auoiding the meeting together of vowels, which cannot be ſo well pronounced together: as, wee cannot ſay well, *Pius*, *pior*, &c.

Of a Pronoune.

Q. WHich is the ſecond part of ſpeech?

A. A Pronoune.

Q. What is a Pronoune?

A. [b] A part of ſpeech much like to a Noune, which is vſed in ſhewing or rehearſing.

* Q. Why is it called a Pronoune?

A. Becauſe it is put for a Noune.

Q. Wherein are Pronounes vſed?

A. In ſhewing or rehearſing ſomething which hath beene vttered before, or may well be diſcerned.

Q. How many Pronounes are there?

A. [c d] Fifteene: as, *Ego*, *tu*, *ſui*, &c.

Q. Haue all Pronounes all the Caſes?

A. No: onely foure of them haue the Vocatiue caſe: all the reſt want it. Alſo *ſui* wants the Nominatiue caſe.

Q. May not ſome other words be added to the Pronounes?

A. Yes: three compound Pronounes, *Egomet*, *tute*, *idem*: and alſo * *Qui*, *que*, *quod*.

b Pronounes ſupply the place of Nounes, and haue for moſt part the nature of Nounes.

c There are but fifteene Pronounes properly: the reſt are compounded of them, or added to them.

d Sundry other Pronounes are found in old Writers: as, *an*, *am*, for *eam*, *en* and *im* for *eum*, *bibus* for *bis*, *med*, *ted*, *mis*, *tis*, *campſe*, *quoi*, *ibus*, &c. Theſe & the like are to be knowne, and not vſed. * *Qui* is added to the Pronounes, becauſe it is vſed in rehearſing ſome thing, and it is declined much like words of the ſecond Declenſion of the Pronounes.

* Q. Whereof are these three Pronounes compounded?

A. *Egomet*, of *ego* and *met*: *tute*, of *tu* and *te*: *idem*, of *is* and *demum*.

* Q. How many kinde of Pronounes haue you generally?

A. Two, Pronoune Substantiues and Pronoune Adiectiues?

* Q. How many Pronoune Substantiues are there?

A. Three: *Ego*, *tu*, *sui*, with their compounds; all the rest are Adiectiues.

Q. How doth your Booke diuide the Pronounes?

A. Into Primitiues and Deriuatiues.

Q. How many Pronoune Primitiues are there?

A. Eight: *Ego*, *tu*, *sui*, *ille*, *ipse*, *iste*, *hic* and *is*.

Q. Why are they called Primitiues?

A. Because they are first words, and not deriued of others.

Q. What are these Primitiues called besides?

A. Demonstratiues.

Q. Why so?

A. Because they commonly shew a thing not spoken of before.

Q. Are not some of the Pronoune Primitiues called Relatiues?

A. Yes.

Q. Which are those?

A. *Hic*, *ille*, *iste*, *is*, with *idem* and *qui** ioyned to them.

* So *Quis* and *quid* may be referred hereto.

Q. Why are these sixe called Relatiues?

A. Because they serue to rehearse a thing that was spoken of before.

Q. * Can *Hic*, *ille*, *iste*, and *is*, be both Demonstratiues and Relatiues?

A. Yes: in respect of the diuerse vses to which they serue: that is, both to shew and to rehearse.

Q. Which of the Pronoune Relatiues is most specially called a Relatiue.

A. *Qui*.

Qui of some Grammarians is taken for a Noune.

Q. How many Pronoune Deriuatiues are there?

A. Seuen: *Meus*, *tuus*, *suus*, *noster*, *vester*, *nostras*, *vestras*.

Q. Why are they called Deriuatiues?

A. Because they are deriued of their Primitiues, *Mei*, *tui*, *sui*,

ſui, noſtri and *veſtri*; the Genitiue caſe of *Ego, tu, ſui.*

Q. Shew me how?

A. Meus comes of *mei*, the Genitiue caſe of *Ego: tuus* of *tui*, the Genitiue caſe of *tu: ſuus* of *ſui: noſtras* of *noſtri*, the Genitiue caſe plurall of *ego: veſtras* of *veſtri*, the Genitiue caſe plurall of *tu.*

Q. How many ſorts of Deriuatiues haue you?

A. Two: Poſſeſſiues and Gentiles. These follow after.

Q. How many things belong to a Pronoune?

A. My booke names fiue: Number, Caſe, Gender (as are in a Noune) Declenſion and Perſon.

Q. How will you know the Genders in Pronoune Subſtantiues: as, in *Ego, tu, ſui?*

A. Though theſe are not properly of any Gender, yet they are to be vnderſtood to be of that Gender whereof the word or thing is, whereto they are referred, or whereof they are ſpoken.

* *Q.* As how?

A. If they be referred to a word of the Maſculine Gender, they are of the Maſculine; if to a word of the Feminine, they are of the Feminine: as, *Ego*, vnderſtood of a man, or any thing of the Maſculine Gender, it is the Maſculine Gender; of a woman, or any thing of the Feminine Gender, it is a Feminine.

Q. How will you know the Genders in Pronounes Adiectiues?

A. Like as in the Noune Adiectiues.

Declenſions of Pronounes.

Q. HOw many Declenſions are there of a Pronoune?

A. Foure.

Q. How will you know what Declenſion euery Pronoune is of?

A. By the ending of the Genitiue caſe ſingular, like as in Nounes.

Q. Giue me the terminations of the Genitiue caſe ſingular of each Declenſion in the Pronoune.

A. Of

A. Of the firſt in *i*: as, *Ego, mei.*

The ſecond in *ïus*, or *jus*: as, *Ipſe, ipſius: Qui, cuius.*

The third in *i, a, i*, like Adiectiues of three terminations: as, *Mei, mea, mei.*

The fourth in *âtis*: as, *Noſtras, noſtrâtis.*

Q. How many Pronounes are of the firſt Declenſion?

A. Three: *Ego, tu, ſui.*

Q. Decline them Latine and Engliſh together.

A. *Ego* I, *mei* of me, *mihi* to me, *à me* from me. *Nos* wee, *noſtrûm vel noſtri* of vs, *nobis* to vs, *nos* vs, *à nobis* from vs.

So, Engliſh firſt. I *ego*, of me *mei*, &c. *Tu* thou, *tui* of thee, &c. *Sui* of himſelfe, or of themſelues, *Sibi* to himſelfe, or to themſelues, &c. So thou, *tu*: of thee, *tui*, &c.

Q. Then *Sui* is the ſame both in the ſingular and in the plurall number.

A. Yes: in all the caſes which it hath: for it wanteth the Nominatiue and the Vocatiue caſe.

Q. How many Pronounes are of the ſecond Declenſion?

A. Six: *Ille, ipſe, iſte, hic, is*, and *qui.*

Q. What are they declined like?

A. Much like to *vnus, vna, vnum*. Gen. *vnius.*

Q. Doe they all make their Genitiue in *ïus* like *vnus*?

A. No: theſe three, * *hic, is*, and *qui*, make the Genitiue in *jus*: as, *hujus, ejus, cujus.*

* *Hæc* is oftentimes vſed for *hæ* in old Writers.

Q. Are *ille, ipſe, iſte* declined a like?

A. Yea: they are declined like *iſte*, ſauing *ipſe* maketh *ipſum* in the Neuter Gender of the Nominatiue and Accuſatiue caſe ſingular, not *ipſud.*

Q. But haue not *is* and *qui*, a ſeuerall declining?

A. Yes: they differ ſomewhat.

Q. Decline theſe of the ſecond declenſion, Latine & Engliſh together, and firſt *iſte.*

A. *Iſte* that Maſculine, *iſta* that Feminine, *iſtud* that Neuter, or that thing. Genit. *iſtius* of that Maſculine, Feminine, Neuter.

So, *Is* he, *ea* ſhee, *id* that thing.

Qui which Maſculine: *quæ* which Feminine: *quod* which Neuter, &c.

* *Q.* Why

* *Q.* Why doe you ſay in the Ablatiue caſe of *Qui*, Ablat. *quo, qua, quo, vel qui?*

A. Becauſe *Qui* in the Ablatiue caſe is of all Genders, and may be put for *quo, qua*, or *quo*.

Q. How are *Quis* and *Quid* declined?

A. [a] As *qui, quæ, quod:* putting *quis* before *qui*, and *quid* after *quod*, thus:

Nom. *Quis vel qui, quæ, quod vel quid.* Gen. *cuius, &c.*
So Accuſ. *Quem, quam, quod vel quid.*

Q. How decline you *Quiſquis?*

A. Sing. Nom. { *Quiſquis,* / *Quicquid,* } &c.

* *Q.* What difference is there betweene *quod* and *quid?*

A. *Quod* requireth commonly a Subſtantiue, or Antecedent with it. *Quid* is alwayes a Subſtantiue of the Neuter Gender.

Q. What Pronounes are of the third Declenſion?

A. Fiue: *Meus, tuus, ſuus, noſter* and *veſter*.

* *Q.* What are theſe called which are of the third Declenſion?

A. Poſſeſſiues.

Q. Why are they called Poſſeſſiues?

A. Becauſe they ſignifie poſſeſſion or owing: as, *Meus* mine: *tuus* thine: *ſuus* his: *noſter* ours: *veſter* yours.

Q. How are theſe Poſſeſſiues declined?

A. Like *Bonus:* except that *meus* makes [b] *mi*, in the Maſculine Gender of the Vocatiue caſe ſingular; and that *tuus, ſuus, veſter*, haue no Vocatiue caſe at all.

Q. How many Pronounes are of the fourth Declenſion?

A. Two: *noſtras* and *veſtras*.

Q. What are theſe of the fourth Declenſion called?

A. Gentiles.

Q. Why are they called Gentiles?

A. Becauſe they properly betoken pertaining to ſome Countrey or [c] Nation; to ſome ſect or faction: as, *Noſtras*, one of our Countrey, or of our ſect or ſide: *Veſtras*, one of your Countrey, ſect, or ſide.

Q. But your booke addeth *Cuias:* is it a Pronoune?

A. No:

[a] Note when *Quis* is compounded, it makes *qua* for *quæ*, both in the Feminine ſingular, and Neuter plurall: as, *ſiqua, nequa* not *nequæ*: ſo *aliquis, numquis, ecquis* makes both *ecque* and *ecqua*.

[b] *Meus* for *mi* in the Vocat. is by *Antiptoſis* as, Virg. *Proyce tela manu ſanguis meus.*

[c] Of *Gens*, a Nation.

A. No: *Cuias* is a Noune.

Q. Why is it declined in the Pronoune: being a Noune?

A. Because it hath the same manner of declining with *Nostras* and *Vestras*; like as all other Nounes that be [d] Gentiles haue: and because it may seeme to come of *Cuius*, the Genitiue case of *qui, qua, quod.*

[d] *Arpinas* of *Arpinum*, and *Rauennas* of *Rauenna* are so declined.

Q. What signifies *Cuias?*

A. Of what country, or what country-man, or of what sect.

Q. What are these three, *Nostras*, *Vestras* and *Cuias*, declined like?

A. They are in all things declined like *Tristis*: sauing that in the Nominatiue & Vocatiue case singular, they make *as* for *atis*.

Q. Shew me how by example.

A. Sing. Nom. *Hic & hæc Nostras & hoc Nostrate*; for *hic & hæc Nostratis & hoc Nostrate*: the termination *ātis* being drawne into *as*.

Of the Persons in a Pronoune.

Q. WHat is the fift thing belonging to a Pronoune?

A. A Person.

Q. What meane you by a Person?

A. Any person or thing which speaketh of it selfe, or is spoken to, or spoken of.

Q. How many Persons be there?

A. Three.

Q. What is the first Person?

A. A word whereby any person speaketh of himselfe alone, or with others: as, *Ego* I, *Nos* we.

Q. How many words are of this Person?

A. *Ego* and *Nos*: and no mo properly.

Q. What is the second Person?

A. Any person or thing which is spoken to, either alone, or with others: as, *Tu* thou, *Vos* ye.

Q. How many words are of this Person?

A. *Tu* and *Vos*: and no mo properly.

Q. But your booke saith, that euery Vocatiue case is of the second Person.

A. That

A. That is by a figure, called *Enocation.*

Q. What is the reaſon of it?

A. Becauſe *Tu* or *Vos* are vnderſtood in euery Vocatiue caſe; and ſo the Vocatiue caſe is made of the ſame Perſon with them.

Q. As how, for example?

A. When we ſay, *O puer*, O boy: we vnderſtand, *O tu puer*, O thou boy.

Q. What is the third Perſon?

A. That which is ſpoken of; as *Ille* he, *Illi* they.

Q. What Words are of the third Perſon?

A. All [a] Nounes, Pronounes, and Participles; except *Ego, nos, tu* and *vos.*

[a] Perſons belong to Nounes, Verbs and Participles, by reaſon of ſome Perſon of ỹ Pronoune ioyned to them expreſſed or vnderſtood; not properly.

Q. But theſe three, *ipſe, idem* and *qui* are ſometimes of the firſt and ſecond Perſon.

A. That is likewiſe by the figure *Enocation*, when they are ioyned with words of the firſt or ſecond Perſon, expreſſed or vnderſtood: as, with *Ego, tu, nos* or *vos.* For then they are made of the ſame Perſon.

Q. May not any Noune or Pronoune be of the firſt or ſecond Perſon by the ſame figure?

A. Yes.

*Q. To what end ſerue the Perſons in Pronounes?

A. To expreſſe our mind fitly when we ſpeake of any Perſon.] More ſpecially they ſerue for the forming of Verbs, wherein they are euer expreſſed or vnderſtood in euery word, in each Moode and Tenſe, except the Infinitiue.

For other queſtions ſee the Latine Pronoune.

Of a Verbe.

Q. WHich is the third part of ſpeech?

A. A Verbe.

Q. What is a Verbe?

A. A part of ſpeech declined with [a] Mood and Tenſe, and betokeneth the doing, ſuffering, or being of any thing.

[a] This is meant of perfect Verbes. That *Aue, faxo, quæſo, &c.* are not declined with Mood and Tenſe, it is in regard of vſe, not the nature of the words.

Q. Shew me how it betokeneth dooing, ſuffering, or being.

A. Thus: Dooing, as, *Amo*, I doe loue: ſuffering, as, *amor*, I am loued: being, as, *ſum*, I am.

*Q. What is the difference betweene a Noune and a Verbe?

A. A Noune ſignifieth the name of a thing: a Verbe ſignifieth the manner of doing, ſuffering, or being of that thing.

Q. How many kind of Verbes are there?

A. Two: Perſonall and Imperſonall.

Q. What meane you by Perſonall?

A. A Verbe that hath Perſons.

Q. What Verbe is that?

A. Such a Verbe as is varied by diuers Perſons: as, I loue, thou loueſt, he loueth, we loue, &c.

Q. What is a Verbe Impersonall?

A. That which is not varied by moe Perſons, but onely is formed in the third Perſon ſingular, with this ſigne *it*, as, *Decet*, *it becommeth*.

Q. How many kinde of Verbes Perſonals are there?

A. Fiue: Actiue, Paſſiue, Neuter, Deponent, and Common.

*Q. How doe theſe differ one from another?

A. Three wayes: Firſt, in termination or ending: ſecondly, in ſignification: thirdly, in declining or forming.

Q. How doe Verbes Perſonals differ in termination?

A. Some end in *o*, ſome in *or*, ſome few in *m*.

Q. What Verbes end *o*?

A. A Verbe Actiue and a Verbe Neuter.

Q. What Verbes end in *or*?

A. Paſſiues, Deponents, and Commons.

*Q. What Verbes end in *m*?

A. A few Neuters: as, *ſum*, *forem*, *inquam*, *poſſum*: with other compounds of them.

Q. How ends a Verbe Actiue?

A. In *o*.

Q. What doth it betoken or ſignifie?

A. To doe: as, *Amo*, I loue or doe loue.

Q. What may a Verbe Actiue be made?

A. A Paſſiue.

Q. How?

A. By putting to *r* as, of *Amo*, I loue: put to *r*: is made *Amor*.

Q. How ends a Paſſiue?

A. In *or*.

Q. What doth it betoken?

A. It

A. It betokeneth passion or suffering, or something to bee done: as, *Amor*, I am loued.

Q. May not a Verbe Passiue be made an Actiue?

A. Yes.

Q. How?

A. By putting away *r*: as of *Amor*, take away *r*, it is made *Amo*.

Q. How ends a Verbe Neuter?

A. In *o* or *m*: as, *Curro*, I run; *Sum*, I am.

Q. Cannot a Verbe Neuter take *r*, to make it a Passiue, as Actiues doe: as, of *Curro*, by putting to *r*, to make *Curror*.

A. No: There is no such word as *Curror*.

Q. How is a Verbe Neuter Englished?

A. Sometimes Actiuely, that is, like an Actiue: as, *Curro*, I run: sometimes Passiuely, or like a Passiue; as, *Ægroto*, I am sicke.

Q. How ends a Verbe Deponent?

A. In *r*, like a Verbe Passiue.

Q. How doth it signifie?

A. Either like an Actiue: as, *loquor*, I do speake: or like a Verbe Neuter signifying Actiuely: as, *glorior*, I doe boast.

Q. How ends a Verbe Common?

A. In *r*, like a Passiue.

Q. How doth it signifie?

A. Both Actiuely and Passiuely: that is, both as a Verbe Actiue, and as a Verbe Passiue: and therefore it is called a Verbe Common: as, *Osculor*, I kisse, or I am kissed.

* Q. How may I know in any place whether a Verbe Common doe signifie Actiuely or Passiuely?

A. By the Construction. For, if it be construed as a Verbe Actiue, it signifieth Actiuely; as, *Osculor te*, I kisse thee: but if it haue the construction of a Verbe Passiue: it signifieth Passiuely: as, *Osculor à te*, I am kissed of thee.

Q. Whether can a Verbe Deponent or a Verbe Common lose *r*, to be made Actiues?

A. No: *Loquor* cannot be made *loquo*, nor *Osculor osculo*.

* Q. But some Verbes are said to be Transitiue, others Intransitiue: How may I know which are Transitiue, which Intransitiue?

a Few Verbes Commons are now in use, *viz.* signifiyng passiuely, as well as Actiuely, except *Criminor*, *Frustror*, *Osculor*, & some other, although many participles of the preter tense of Verbes Deponents may bee found signifying passiuely: as, *Complexus*, *Meditatus*, *Interpretatus*, *comitatus*, &c.

A. Thoſe are Tranſitiue, whoſe action or doing paſſeth into another thing, and haue not a perfect ſenſe in themſelues: as, *Amo Magiſtrum*, I loue the Maſter.

* Q. What is the way to know them?

A. If I may fitly aske the queſtion *whom* or *what*, made by the Verbe, to ſhew the meaning of it. As, when you ſay, *Amo*, I loue: another may aske whom or what doe you loue; or elſe he vnderſtands not your meaning: and ſo the Action paſſeth into another thing.

Q. Which are Intranſitiue?

A. Such as haue an abſolute and perfect ſenſe in their owne ſignification, without asking any queſtion: as, *Curro*, I runne: *Ægroto*, I am ſicke.

* Q. Of all the fiue kinds of Perſonals, which are Tranſitiue?

A. Actiues, Deponents, and Commons ſignifying Actiuely, that is, when they are conſtrued like Actiues.

Q. Which are Intranſitiues?

A. Verbes Paſſiues [and Neuters for the moſt part] and alſo Commons ſignifying paſſiuely, that is, being conſtrued as Paſſiues.

Moodes.

Q. YOu ſaid a Verbe was declined with Mood and Tenſe: What is a Moode?

A. [a] The manner of ſpeech wherein the ſignification of a Verbe is vttered: as, in declaring, commanding, wiſhing, or the like.

[a] Or a Moode is the manner of ſpeech vſed in ſignifying the doing, ſuffering or being of any thing.

Q. How many Moodes are there?

A. Six: The Indicatiue, Imperatiue, Optatiue, Potentiall, Subiunctiue and Infinitiue.

Q. What is the Indicatiue?

A. That which onely ſheweth a reaſon true or falſe: as, *Amo*, I loue; or elſe asketh a queſtion: as, *Amas tu?* doſt thou loue?

Q. What ſigne hath the Indicatiue?

A. None.

Q. How know you the Imperatiue?

A. It

A. It biddeth or commandeth: as, *Ama*, loue thou.

*Q. What signe hath the Imperatiue?

A. It may haue the signe *Let*, except in the second Persons: where it is euidently knowne by bidding.

Q. How know you the Optatiue?

A. It wisheth or desireth.

Q. What signes hath the Optatiue?

A. These signes: [b] Would God, I pray God, or God grant. b Or, Oh that.

Q. What hath it ioyned with it in Latine?

A. An Aduerbe of wishing: as, *vtinam Amem*, God grant I loue.

Q. How know you the Potentiall Moode?

A. It sheweth an abilitie, will or duety to doe any thing.

Q. What signes hath it?

A. May, can, might, would, should, ought or could: as, *Amem*, I may or can loue.

Q. How differs it in Latine from the Optatiue and Subiunctiue, seeing that they haue all one termination?

A. Because it hath neither Aduerbe nor Coniunction ioyned with it.

Q. How know you the Subiunctiue Moode?

A. It hath euermore some Coniunction ioyned with it: or some Aduerbe hauing the nature of a Coniunction: as, *That, if, when, whereas:* as, *Cum amarem*, when I loued.

Q. Why is it called the Subiunctiue Moode?

A. Because it dependeth vpon some other Verbe in the same sentence, either going before or comming after it: as, *Cum amarem eram miser*, when I loued I was a wretch. *Amarem*, I loued; depends of *eram*, I was.

*Q. Is there no difference in Latine, between the Optatiue, Potentiall, and Subiunctiue Moodes?

A. No: saue in signification, and signes of the Moodes.

Q. What signifieth the Infinitiue?

A. To doe, to suffer, or to be.

Q. Whether hath it Number and Person, as other Moodes haue?

A. No: it hath neither Number, nor Person, nor Nominatiue case.

Q. What

Q. What is the common signe to know it by?

A. *To:* as, *Amare* to loue.

Q. When two Verbes come together without any Nominatiue case betweene them, what Moode must the latter bee?

A. The Infinitiue: as, *Cupio discere*, I desire to learne.

Gerunds.

Q. WHat are there peculiarly belonging to the Infinitiue Moode?

A. [a] Gerunds and Supines.

* Q. Why doe they belong to the Infinitiue Moode?

A. Because their signification is infinite, like to the signification of the Infinitiue Moode; not making any difference of Number or Person.

* Q. How many [b] Gerunds are there?

A. Three: the first ending in *di*, the second in *do*, the third in *dum*.

Q. What signification haue they?

A. Both the Actiue and Passiue: as, *Amandi* of louing, or of being loued: *amando* in louing, or in being loued: *amandum* to loue, or to be loued.

Q. [c] How will you decline these?

A. They are declined in the Verbe.

[a] All Verbes Personals which are perfect and regular, haue Gerunds and Supines, except onely Passiues; and such as are excepted and noted to want their Supines. Impersonals haue none.

[b] Gerunds are named of *Gerundo*, because they signifie the manner of doing something. Supines (as *Melanchon* thinkes) of *Supinus*, because they haue no Case before them. [c] Some decline these, *Genit. Amandi, Accusat. Amandum, Abla. Amando*. But I take it better to decline them onely as they are declined in the Verbe.

Supines.

Q. HOw many Supines be there?

A. Two: one ending in *um*, called the first Supine: the other ending in *u*, which is called the latter Supine.

Q. Why is that in *um* called the first Supine?

A. Because it hath, [a] for the most part, the signification of the

[a] It hath the signification of a Verbe Passiue, when it comes of a Verbe signifying Passiuely: or when it hath *iri*, the Infinitiue Mood of *itur*, ioyned with it.

the Infinitiue Moode of the Verbe actiue: as, *Amatum* to loue.

Q. Why is that in *n* called the latter Supine?

A. Because it hath for the most part the signification of the Infinitiue Moode Passiue: as, *Amatu* to be loued.

Tenses.

*Q. WHat is a Tense?

A. [b] The [c] difference of a Verbe according to the times past, present, to come.

Q. How many Tenses are there?

A. [d] Fiue: The Present tense, the Preterimperfect tense, the Preterperfect tense, the Preterpluperfect tense, and the future tense.

*Q. How may these tenses be knowne asunder?

A. By the times which they speake of, and by signes.

Q. What time doth the Present tense speake of?

A. Of the time that is now present: as, *Amo* I loue.

Q. What signes hath it?

A. *Doe, doest* or *doth*, in the Actiue voice: and *am, be, is, are, art*, in the Passiue.

Q. What speaketh the Preterimperfect tense of?

A. Of the time that is not perfectly past, but as it were still present: as, *Amabam* I loued or did loue.

Q. What signes may it be knowne by?

A. By these, *did* or *didst*, in the Actiue voice: and *was, were, wert*, in the Passiue.

Q. What time speakes the Preterperfect tense of?

A. That which is perfectly past, though lately: as, *Amaui* I haue loued.

Q. What signes hath it?

A. *Haue, hast* or *hath*, in the Actiue: *haue been, hast been*, or *hath beene*, in the Passiue.

Q. What time speakes the Preterpluperfect tense of?

A. Of that which is more then perfectly past, or past a long while since.

Q. What signes hath it?

A. *Had* or *hadst*, in the Act: *had bin* or *hadst bin*, in the passiue.

[b] The Tense signifieth the time wherein any person is said to doe or suffer any thing.

[c] A Noune may signifie time, as a day, &c. but not the doing, suffering, or being of a thing in time, as a Verbe doth.

[d] There are properly but three Tenses or times,

The time { past, present, to come.

Our booke diuides the Preter tense or time past, into three, *viz.* Preterimperfect tense, not perfectly past. Preterperfect tense, perfectly past. Preterpluperfect tense, more then perfectly past.

Q. What time speakes the Future tense of?

A. Of the time to come.

Q. What signes hath it?

A. *Shall* or *will*, or *may* or *can hereafter*, in the Actiue: *shall be*, or *will be*, or *may* or *can hereafter*, in the Passiue.

* *Q.* Giue me all the vsuall signes of the Actiue together.

A. [b] *Doe*, *doest* or *doth*; *did* or *didst*; *haue*, *hast* or *hath*; *had* or *hadst*; *shall* or *will*, or *hereafter*.

[b] The principall signes of the Actiue, are *Doe*, *did*, *haue*, *had*, *shall* or *will*.

* *Q.* Giue me the vsuall signes of the Passiue.

A. *Am*, *be*, *is*, *are*, *art*; *was*, *were*, *wert*; *haue been*, *had been*, *shall* or *will be*.

Persons.

* *Q.* WHat is a Person in a Verbe?

A. Euery seuerall word, in euery Moode and Tense: except the Infinitiue Mood, which hath no Person.

Q. Why are these called Persons?

A. Because one of the three Persons of the Pronoune is vnderstood in euery one of them: as, *Amo* I loue, is as much as *ego amo*; *amas* thou loueſt, as much as *tu amas*; *amat* he loueth, as much as *ille amat*: and so in the rest.

Q. How many Persons are there in Verbs?

A. In Verbes Personals there are three in either Number; like as in the Pronoune.

* *Q.* Hath euery Moode and Tense three Persons in either Number?

A. Yea, in perfect Verbes; except that the Imperatiue Mood wants the first Person of the singular Number; and the Infinitiue hath no Persons at all, as was said.

* *Q.* What differ your Persons in Verbes, from Persons in Nounes and Pronounes?

A. The Persons in Nounes and Pronounes signifie who or what Person it is, that doth, or suffereth any thing. The Persons in Verbes signifie, what it is, that such a Person doth or suffereth.

* *Q.* Shew it by an example.

A. *Magister docet*, the Master teacheth: *Magister* is the Per-

son

ſon of the Noune dooing ſomething; *docet*, the Perſon of the Verbe, ſignifying what he doth.

Coniugations.

Q. WHat is a Coniugation?

A. * The varying of a Verbe, according to Moods, Tenſes, and Perſons.

* A Coniugation is a fit varying of Verbs by their finall terminations in both Numbers, and in euery Perſon, in each Mood & Tenſe.

Q. How many Coniugations haue Verbes?

A. Foure.

Q. How may they be knowne aſunder?

A. By their ſeucrall vowels; which are their markes to know them by.

Q. What is the vowell of the firſt Coniugation to know it by?

A. * *A* long before *re* and *ris*: as, *amâre*, *amâris*.

* *Do*, and certaine compounds of it are excepted: as, *Circundo*, *peſſundo*, *ſecundo*, which makes *a* ſhort; as *damus*, *circundamus*, as it is in the Latine *Proſodia*.

Q. What is the vowell of the ſecond?

A. *E* long before *re* and *ris*: as, *docêre*, *docêris*.

Q. What of the third?

A. *E* ſhort before *re* and *ris*: as, *legere*, *legeris*.

Q. What of the fourth?

A. *I* long before *re* and *ris*: as, *audire*, *audiris*.

* Q. Where muſt you finde this *re* and *ris*, which you ſpeake of, to know the Coniugations aſunder by?

A. *Re*, in the Infinitiue Moode Actiue; which is the fourth word in declining the Verbe in the Actiue voice: as, *Amo*, *amas*, *amauí*, *amare*: and *ris*, in the ſecond Perſon Paſſiue; that is, in the ſecond word in declining a Verbe Paſſiue: as, *Amor*, *amaris*.

Of declining and coniugating Verbes.

Q. THat you may be skilfull in all Verbes (which with the knowledge of the Nounes, is accounted the moſt ſpeedy helpe to attaine the Latine tongue (what muſt you doe?

A. I must learne to be very perfect in [a] declining and coniugating any Verbe.

Q. How many examples haue you to decline and coniugate all perfect Verbes by?

A. Foure: according to the number of the Coniugations.

Q. In how many voyces are these examples [b] formed?

A. In two: Actiue and Passiue. All Verbes in *o*, are formed like *Amo*, *Doceo*, *Lego* or *Audio*. All Verbes in *or*, like *Amor*, *Doceor*, *Legor*, *Audior*.

* Q. Are Deponents and Commons declined like Passiues?

A. Yes: saiuing that they are to haue Gerunds and Supines declined with them, because they want Actiues: and they haue Participles, as they are set downe in the Participle after.

* Q. What is the chiefe benefit of the perfect readinesse, in declining and coniugating?

A. To be able, as in the Noune, to giue either the English to the Latine; or Latine to the English of any Verbe, in each Mood, Tense, and Person: and thereby to be able to proceed most speedily in construing, parsing, and making Latine.

* Q. How will you doe that?

A. By being perfect in all the Persons, especially the first Persons, through each Moode and Tense, to be able to giue both English to Latine, and Latine to English in them: and after to run the terminations of euery Tense and Person in my minde; together with the signes of euery Person in English.

Q. But how will you doe in the Imperatiue Moode, which hath no first Person singular?

A. Giue it in the second Person, or omit it: or say thus, The Imperatiue wants the first Person.

Q. Shew me an example of Coniugating so, and first, of giuing the Latine before.

A. *Amo* I loue, *amabam* I loued or did loue, *amaui* I haue loued, *amaueram* I had loued, *amabo* I shall or will loue.

Imperatiue second Person, *Ama amato* loue thou: or the Imperatiue wants the first Person.

Optatiue, *vtinam amem* God grant I loue, &c.

Q. Giue me the English first.

A. I loue *amo*, I loued or did loue *amabam*, *&c.* as in declining Nounes.

Q. But

[a] Declining a Verbe, is the rehearsing of the first and second Person of the Present tense, with the first Person of the Preterperfect tense of the Indicatiue Moode: the Present tense of the Infinitiue Moode: the Gerunds, Supines, and Participles belonging to that Verbe & voyce.

[b] Forming or coniugating a Verbe, is the breaking or varying the first word of the Verbe into sundry other words coming of it, by Persons, Tenses, Moodes.

Q. But let me heare how you run the Terminations in your minde, or by speech.

A. *O, as, at, amus, atis, ant.* So in *Amabam: bam, bas, bat, bamus, batis, bant.*

Q. Which are those English signes, which you must runne in your minde, with these terminations?

A. The Persons in English: I, thou, he, we, ye, and they.

Q. Then if you can giue the first Person in any Tense, you can by this meanes giue any Person of the same, by remembring, or running in your minde, the terminations and signes together.

A. Yes.

Q. How say you, I loued or did loue?

A. *Amabam.*

Q. They loued or did loue?

A. *Amabam.*

Q. If you bee asked of any Person which you cannot tell, what must you doe to finde it?

A. Call to minde but the first Person of that Tense, and runne the rest in my minde vntill I come to it.

Q. How, for example?

A. If I bee asked, how I say, We had taught, I straight remember, I had taught, *docueram:* and so running in my minde, *ram, ras, rat, ramus, ratis, rant:* and withall, I, thou, he, we, ye, they: I finde, *docueramus* we had taught.

* Q. Giue me the first Persons of those Tenses which come one of another: and first, which come of the present tense.

A. *Amo, amabam, amabo, amem, amarem, amare.* Imperatiue, second person, *Ama, amato.*

* Q. Giue me those which come of the Preterperfect tense.

A. *Amaui, amauerã, amauerim, amauero, amauissem, amauisse.*

Q. Rehearse the first persons together as they stand in the Booke.

A. *Amo, amabam, amaui, amaueram, amabo:* Imperatiue second person, *Ama, amato: amem, amarem, amauerim, amauissem, amauero, amare, amauisse.*

Q. Rehearse them Actiuely and Passiuely together, as they stand in order.

A. *Amo amor, amabam amabar, amaui amatus ſum vel fui, amaueram amatus eram vel fueram, amabo amabor.*

Imper. ſecond Perſon, *Ama amato, amare amator.*

Optatiu. Potentiall and Subiunctiue, *Amem amer, amarem amarer, amauerim amatus ſim vel fuerim, amauiſſem amatus eſſem vel fuiſſem, amauero amatus ero vel fuero.*

Infinitiue, *Amare amari: amauiſſe amatum eſſe vel fuiſſe.*

* *Amaturum eſſe, amatum iri vel amandum eſſe.*

Amandi, amando, amandum: amatum amatu: amans, amatus, amaturus, amandus.

* Q. Giue the termination of the firſt Perſons of the Actiue voyce alone.

A. *O, bam, i, ram, bo* or *am, Em* or *am, rem, rim, ſem, ro.*

Q. Giue the ſignes of the Tenſes anſwering.

A. *Doe, did, haue, had, ſhall* or *will*; *may or can hereafter*: as before.

Q. Giue the terminations of the Actiue and Paſſiue together.

A. *O* or *bam bar, i ſum vel* } *bo bor,*
fui, ram eram vel fueram } *am ar.*

{ *Em er,* { *rem rer, rim ſim vel fuerim, ſem eſſem vel fuiſſem,*
{ *am ar,* { *ro ero vel fuero.*

Infinitiue, *e, i: ſe eſſe vel fuiſſe.*

* Q. Is there yet no further helpe for knowing the ſeuerall Perſons?

A. Yes: The firſt Perſons Actiue end in *o, am, em, im*, or *i*: the ſecond in *as, es, is*, or *ſti*: the third in *at, et, it*: the firſt Plurall in *mus*: the ſecond in *tis*: the third in *nt*.

Q. How end the firſt Perſons Paſſiue?

A. The firſt Perſons end commonly in *or, ar, er*; the ſecond in *aris, eris, iris*; the third in *tur*; the firſt plurall in *mur*; the ſecond in *mini*; the third in *ntur*.

In the Preterperfect tenſes, Preterpluper. and Future tenſes Paſſiue, the terminations are the ſame with the tenſes in *Sum, es, fui*, of which they are borrowed: except the Future tenſe of the Indicatiue Moode.

* Q. Which

* *Illi polliciti ſe ſe facturum omnia. Eſt quòd ſperemus deos bonis benefacturum.* Make theſe terminations exceeding perfect: all the reſt will be ſoone gotten and eaſily kept by oft repeating theſe ouer thus:

Q. Which doe you account the ſpeedieſt way of all, to get and keepe theſe Verbs?

A. This oft repetition of theſe terminations in Latine, and of the Engliſh ſignes of the Moodes, Tenſes, and Perſons: and alſo much examination of the Actiue and Paſſiue together: as, asking, I loue, *Amo:* I am loued, *Amor:* he loueth, *amat:* he is loued, *amatur:* they loue, *amant:* they are loued, *amantur*, *&c.*

Of *Sum* and other Verbes out of Rule.

Q. WHat Rules haue you for Verbes ending in *m*?

A. There are no rules for them, they are irregular: that is, without rule.

Q. Are none of them declined in your booke?

A. Yes: *Sum* and *Poſſum.*

Q. How are others in *m* declined?

A. They, with moſt other lame Verbes, or which are irregular, [a] are ſet downe in the Latine Grammar by themſelues: except *volo*, *nolo*, *malo*, *edo*, *fio*, *fero*, *feror*: which doe follow after.

[a] At *Sed nunc vt totum.*

Q. Is not a perfect readineſſe in the Verbe *Sum*, as neceſſary as in any other of the Verbes?

A. Yes, and more alſo.

Q. Why?

A. Becauſe it ſerueth for declining of all Verbes in *or*, and alſo for that it is of perpetuall vſe.

Q. How will you come to be perfect in the Verbe *Sum*?

A. By the ſame meanes as in *Amo*, *doceo*, *&c.* and ſo in *volo*, *nolo*, *malo*, and the reſt of thoſe Verbs out of rule: chiefly in being perfect in giuing all the firſt Perſons, both Engliſh to Latine, and Latine to Engliſh.

Q. Haue you not ſome ſpeciall obſeruations concerning theſe two Verbes, *Eo* and *queo*?

A. Yes.

Q. Wherein doe they differ from other Verbes?

A. In the Preterimperfect and future tenſe of the Indicatiue Moode, and in the Gerunds.

Q. How doe they make their preterimperfect tenſe?

A. [a] *Ibam*

A. * *Ibam* and *quibam*: not *ïebam*.

Q. How doe they make their Future tense?

A. *Ibo* and *quibo*: not *iam*.

Q. How doe they make the Gerunds?

A. * *Eundi, eundo, eundum*: not *iendi*: so *queundi, queundo, queundum*; though we say *ambiendi*.

Q. How are they varied in all other Moodes and Tenses?

A. Like Verbes in *o*, of the fourth Coniugation.

Q. What Tenses are formed of the Preterpluperfect tense of the Indicatiue Moode?

A. All other Preterperfect tenses, Preterpluperfect tenses, and Future tenses; except the Future tense of the Indicatiue Moode.

Q. How are these formed of the Preterperfect tense of the Indicatiue Moode?

A. Those which end in *ram, rim*, or *ro*, be formed of it, by changing *i* into *e* short; and then putting to *ram, rim*, or *ro*: as, of *Amaui*, are made *amaueram, amauerim, amauero*. Those which end in *ſem*, or *ſe* be formed of it, onely by putting to *ſ* and *ſem*, or *ſe*: as of *Amaui, amauiſſem, amauiſſe*.

* *Audibant, lenibant, ſcibant, ſæuibant*, and the like, are by the figure *Syncope*.

* So they make the oblique cases of the Participle of the Present tense: as, of *Iens*, the Genitiue is *euntis*, so *eunti*, &c.

Impersonals.

Q. HOw are Impersonals declined?

A. They are not declined as Verbes Personals, but only formed in the third Person singular through all Moodes and Tenses: as, *Delectat, delectabat*, &c. *ſtudetur, ſtudebatur, ſtudium eſt vel fuit*, &c.

Q. What signs haue they to know them by?

A. They haue commonly before their English this signe *it*, and sometimes *there*.

Of a Participle.

Q. WHat is your fourth part of speech, which is declined.

A. A Participle.

Q. What is a Participle?

A. A

A. A part of ſpeech deriued of a Verb, taking part of a Noune, &c.

Q. Of what is a Participle deriued?

A. Of a Verbe, from whence it hath the beginning.

Q. Why is it called a Participle?

A. Of taking part: becauſe it hath nothing of it ſelfe, but what it takes from others.

Q. What parts of ſpeech doth a Participle take part of?

A. Part of a Noune, part of a Verbe, and part of both a Noune and a Verbe together.

Q. What doth it take of a Noune onely, or ſeuerally?

A. Gender, Caſe and Declenſion.

Q. What of a Verbe alone?

A. Tenſe and ſignification.

Q. What doth it take of both of them together?

A. Number and figure.

*Q. How is a Participle declined?

A. With Number, Caſe and Gender: as a Noune Adiectiue.

Q. [b] How many kinds of Participles are there?

A. Foure: one of the Preſent tenſe, another of the Preter tenſe, one of the Future in *rus*, another of the Future in *dus*.

Q. How can you know the kindes of Participles?

A. Partly, by their endings; partly, by their ſignification.

Q. How ends the Latine of the Participle of the Preſent tenſe?

A. In *ans* or *ens*: as, *amans*, *docens*.

Q. How ends it in Engliſh?

A. In *ing*, as, louing.

Q. Is euery word ending in *ing*, a Participle of the Preſent tenſe?

A. No: vnleſſe the Latine end alſo in *ans* or *ens*, hauing the other properties of a Participle.

Q. What time doth it ſignifie?

A. The time preſent.

Q. What is the Latine of the Participle of the preſent tenſe formed of?

[b] There are two of the Actiue voice: as the Participle of the Preſent & the Fut. in *rus*: two of the Paſſiue: that is, the Participle of the Preter tenſe, and Future in *dus*.

A. Of the [c] Preterimperfect tense of the Indicatiue Moode, by changing the last syllable into *ns*: as, of *Amabam*, *bam* turned in *ns*, is made *amans*; so, of *Auxiliabar*, *auxilians*.

[c] For forming Participles of Verbs wanting the Preterimperfect tense, we must faine Preterimperf. tenses, as, *inquiebam*, *inquiens*.

Q. What doth a Participle of the Future in *rus*, signifie or betoken?

A. To doe: like the Infinitiue Moode of the Actiue voyce: as, *Amaturus* to loue, or about to loue.

Q. What time doth it signifie?

A. The time to come.

Q. How endeth it in Latine?

A. In *rus*: as, *amaturus*.

Q. What is it formed of?

A. [d] Of the latter Supine by putting to *rus*: as, of *Doctu*, *docturus*.

[d] These Participles, *Futurus*, *osurus*, *paritur⁹*, *nascitur⁹*, *arguiturus*, *nosciturus*, *moriturus*, *oriturus*, are formed irregularly. Stock-wood.

Q. How ends the English of the Participle of the Preter tense?

A. In *d*, *t*, or *n*: loued, taught, slain.

Q. How ends his Latine?

A. In *tus*, *sus*, *xus*: as, *amatus* loued, *visus* seene, *nexus* knit.

Q. Doe all of them end either in *tus*, *sus*, or *xus*, in Latine?

A. Yea all; except *Mortuus* dead, which endeth in *ūus*.

* Q. What time doth a Participle of the Preter tense signifie?

A. Time past.

Q. What is it formed of?

A. Of the latter Supine by putting to *s*: as, of *Lectu*, *lectus*.

Q. What signifieth a Participle of the Future in *dus*?

A. To suffer like the Infinitiue Moode of the Passiue voyce: as, *Amandus* to be loued.

* Q. What time doth it signifie?

A. The time to come.

Q. Of what is it formed?

A. Of the Gen. Case of the Participle of the Present tense.

Q. How?

A. By changing *tis* into *dus*: as, of *Amantis*, turne *tis* into *dus*, and it is made *Amandus*.

Q. But hath it not sometimes the signification of the Actiue voice: and of the Participle of the Present tense?

A. Yes:

A. Yes: as, *Legendus* reading. As, in this sentence, *Legendis veteribus proficis:* In reading old authors thou doest profit.

Q. Is it then properly a Participle of the Future in *dus*, when it signifieth Actiuely?

A. No: It is rather an Adiectiue Gerundiue.

Q. Hath euery kinde of Verbe all the foure Participles?

A. No.

Q. How many Participles haue Verbes Actiues and *Neuters, which haue the Supines?

A. Two: one of the Present tense, and another of the Future in *rus*.

Q. But what if these want the Supines?

A. Then they want the Future in *rus*.

Q. Why so?

A. Because it is deriued of the latter Supine. As, of *Disco* is onely *discens:* without a Participle of the Future in *rus*.

Q. What Participles haue Verbes Passiues, whose Actiues haue the Supines?

A. Two: a Participle of the Preter tense and of the Future in *dus:* as, of *Amor*, commeth *amatus amandus*.

Q. But what if the Actiues want the Supines?

A. They want then the Participle of the Preter tense.

Q. Why so?

A. Because the Participle of the Preter tense should bee formed of the latter Supine, which is wanting. As of *Timeor* is only *timendus*.

Q. What Participles hath a Verbe Deponent?

A. Three: one of the Present tense, another of the Preter tense, and one of the Future in *rus:* as, of *Auxilior*, commeth *auxilians, auxiliatus, auxiliaturus*.

Q. Can it neuer haue a Participle of the Future in *dus*?

A. Yes: if it gouerne an Accusatiue case, as being a Verbe Transitiue: as, *Loquor verbum: Loquor* may forme *loquendus*.

Q. How many Participles haue a Verbe Common?

A. All the foure Participles: as, of *Lagior*, commeth *largiens, largiturus, largiendus*.

Q. How are Participles of the Present tense declined?

* *Dolendus* and *carendus*, are out of rule. *Erratus, excursus, percursus*, are taken to come of Verbes Impersonals of the Passiue voyce: so *regnatus, triumphatus, vigilatus*, and *vigilandus:* or abusiuely.

A. Like Nounes Adiectiues of three Articles: as, Nom. *Hic hæc & hoc Amans*; like *Fœlix*.

Q. How are Participles of other tenſes declined?

A. Like Nounes Adiectiues of three diuers endings: as, Nom. *Amatus, amata, amatum*; like *Bonus, a, um*: ſo all the reſt.

Of an Aduerbe.

Q. WHich is you fift part of ſpeech; and the firſt of thoſe which are vndeclined?

A. An Aduerbe.

Q. What is an Aduerbe?

A. A part of ſpeech ioyned to the Verbes, to declare their ſignification.

Q. Why is it called an Aduerbe?

A. Becauſe it is vſually ioyned to Verbes.

Q. May it not be ioyned vnto other parts of ſpeech alſo?

A. Yes: to ſuch words as are in place of Verbes, and ſome other: as, ſometimes to Nounes, ſometimes to Aduerbes.

Q. Whereto is an Aduerbe ioyned to the Verbes?

A. To declare their ſignification: that is, to make their ſignification more plaine and full.

Q. How?

A. By ſome circumſtance of time, place, number, order; or the like, according to the ſeuerall kindes of Aduerbes; As, when I taught, where, how oft, in what order: and the like hereunto.

Q. Rehearſe the ſorts of your Aduerbes.

A. Aduerbes are of Time, Place, Number, Order: and ſo as they ſtand in the booke.

Q. Giue me your Aduerbes, Engliſhing them in order.

A. Aduerbes of Time: as *Hodie* to day, *cras* to morrow, *heri* yeſterday *perendie* the day after to morrow, *olim* in time paſt, or in time to come, or once; *aliquando* ſometimes, *nuper* of late, *quando* when.

Of Place: as, *vbi* where, *ibi* there, *hic* here, *iſtic* there, *illic* there, *intus* within, *foris* without.

a Theſe Aduerbes ſee more at large in M. *Leeches* queſtions, in his third part of his Grãmar queſtions, and ſo likewiſe of Coniunctions, or in the Latine rules.

of

Of Number: as, *Semel* once, *bis* twice, *ter* thrice, *quater* foure times, *iterum* againe.

Of Order: as, *Inde* from thence: *deinde* afterwards: *denique* to conclude: *postremò* last of all.

Of Asking or Doubting: as, *Cur* wherefore, *quare* wherefore, *vnde* from whence, *quorsum* to what end, *num* whether, *numquid* whether.

Of Calling: as, *Heus* hoe, *ô* hoe: *ehodum* hoe syrrah.

Of Affirming: as *Certè* surely, *ne* verily, *profectò* truly, *sanè* truely or doubtlesse, **scilicet* doubtlesse or truly, *licèt* be it so, *esto* be it so.

*Scilicet, quasi scire licet.

Of Denying: as, *Non* not, *haud* not, *minimè* no, or in no wise, *neutiquam* not, or in no wise, *nequaquam* no, or in no wise.

Of Swearing: as, **pol* in good-sooth, *edepol* in good-sooth, *Hercle* truly, *Medius fidius* in faith or truth.

*Pol by Pollux, Ædepol by the Temple of Pollux. Medius fidius, as Fidius the son of Jupiter, and god of faithfulnesse, loue me; like Me Hercule, as Hercules shall helpe me.

Of Exhorting: as, **Eia* go to, or well, *age* go to, *agite* go ye to, *agedum* well, goe to yet.

Of Flattering: as, **Sodes* if thou darest, or on good fellowship, *amabò* of all loue.

*Sodes, quasi si audes.

Of Forbidding: as, *Ne* no, not.

Of Wishing: as, *vtinam* Oh that, or I would to God, *si* O that, *O si* O that, *O si* O if, *O* oh that.

Of Gathering together, as, *Simul* together, *vnà* together, *pariter* together, *non modò* not onely, *non solùm* not onely.

Of Parting: as, *Seorsim* asunder, or one from another: *sigillatim* euery one asunder, or peculiarly, *vicatim* streete by streete, or village by village.

Of Choosing: as, *Potius* rather, *imò* yea rather.

Of a thing not finished: as, *Penè* almost, *ferè* almost, *propè* nie, or neere, or almost, *vix* scarcely, *modò non* almost.

Of Shewing: as, *En* behold; *ecce* behold.

Of Doubting: as, *Forsan* peraduenture, *forsitan* peraduenture, *fortassis* it may be, *fortasse* it may be, or peraduenture.

Of Chance: as, *Fortè* by chance, *fortuitò* by chance, or at aduenture.

Of Likenesse: as, *Sic* so, *sicut* like as, *quasi* as, *ceu* as, *tanquam* euen as, *velut* as.

Of Quality: as, *Benè* well, *malè* euilly, *doctè* learnedly, *fortiter* valiantly.

Of Quantity: as, *Multum* much, *parum* little, *minimum* the least of all, *paululum* very little, *plurimum* the most of all, or very much.

Of Comparison: as, *Tam* so or aswell, *quàm* as, *magis* more, *minùs* lesse, *maximè* especially.

Q. Are not some Aduerbs compared?

A. Yes, certaine are: as, *Doctè* learnedly, *doctiùs* more learnedly, *doctissimè* most learnedly. *Fortiter* valiantly, *fortiùs* more valiantly, *fortissimè* most valiantly. *Propè* neere, *propiùs* neerer, *proximè* the neerest of all.

*Q. [a] Doe these forme the Comparatiue and the Superlatiue degree of their Positiue, as Adiectiues doe?

A. No: they haue no Comparatiue nor Superlatiue degree of themselues; neither doo forme any Comparison properly.

*Q. How then haue these degrees?

A. They doe borrow them of Nounes Adiectiues of the Comparatiue and Superlatiue degree.

*Q. How doth the Comparatiue degree of Aduerbes end?

A. Their Comparatiue ends in *us*; like the Neuter Gender of the Adiectiue of the Comparatiue degree.

Q. How end their Superlatiues?

A. They end for most part in *è*, like the Masculine Gender of the Vocatiue case of their Adiectiue of the Superlatiue degree. Of which they seeme to be formed: as, *Doctè, doctiùs, doctissimè.*

Q. [b] Doe not some Superlatiues end in *um*?

A. Yes: some few which haue the termination of the Neuter Gender, of the Vocatiue case, whereof they come: as, *Plurimùm, potissimùm.*

Q. Are not Prepositions sometimes made Aduerbes?

A. Yes: when they are set alone without a case.

*Q. How may we know Aduerbes?

A. Easily: Many of them are set downe in the Accidence. The rest may be knowne partly by their English, partly by their Latine; chiefly by their English and Latine together.

*Q. How

[a] Aduerbes comming of Nounes which are compared irregularly, doe follow their manner of comparing: as, of *Bonus, melior, optimus*, is *bene, melius, optime.*

[b] Neuter Adiectiues are oft put for Aduerbs: as, *recens pro recenter, toruum* for *torue.* This is when they are taken Aduerbially, signifying as Aduerbes.

* Q. How by their Englisſh?

A. Moſt of them, beſides theſe in the booke, are Aduerbes of Quality, and doe commonly end in *ly*, in Engliſh: as, wiſely, learnedly.

* Q. How by their Latine?

A. They end commonly in *è* or *ùs*, and are marked ouer the head with a graue accent, to diſtinguiſh them from Nounes: as, *Doctè, doctiùs, doctiſſimè.* Or elſe they end in *er*: as, *Prudenter*, wiſely.

* Q. How by their Engliſh and Latine together?

A. Thus: as, *Doctè* learnedly, *doctiùs* more learnedly, *doctiſſimè* moſt learnedly. *Fortiter* valiantly, *fortiùs* more valiantly, *fortiſſimè* moſt valiantly.

Q. Haue you not ſome Aduerbes ending in *o*, like Ablatiue caſes?

A. Yes: as, *Tantò* by ſo much: and ſome alſo in *im*: as, *furtim* theeuiſhly, comming of the Verbe *furor*. But theſe haue their accents to know them by, like asthoſe in *um*, and the reſt.

Of a Coniunction.

Q. WHich is your ſecond part of ſpeech vndeclined?

A. A Coniunction.

Q. What is a Coniunction?

A. A part of ſpeech that ioyneth words and ſentences together.

* Q. What is the vſe of Coniunctions?

A. To ioyne words and ſentences.

Q. How many kinds of Coniunctions haue you?

A. Twelue: [a] Copulatiues, Diſiunctiues, Diſcretiues, Cauſals, Conditionals, Exceptiues, Interrogatiues, Illatiues, Aduerſatiues, Reddditiues, Electiues, Diminutiues.

Q. Giue me your Coniunctions, Latine and Engliſh together.

A. [b] Copulatiues: as, *Et* and, *que* and, *quoque* alſo, *ac* and, *atque* and, *nec* neither, *neque* neither.

[c] Diſiunctiues: as, *Aut* either, *ve* or, *or* either, *vel* either, *ſeu* either, *ſiue* either.

[d] Diſcre-

[a] Theſe kindes of Coniunctions haue their names according to the reaſons following.

[b] Copulatiues, becauſe they ſerue vſually to couple parts or ſentences abſolutely.

[c] Diſiunctiues, by which parts of ſentences are ſo ſeuered, as if one onely could be true.

[d] Discretiues: as, *Sed* but, *quidem* but truely, *autem* but, *verò* but, *at* but, *ast* but.

[e] Causals: as, *Nam* for, *namq;* for, *enim* for, *etenim* for, *quia* because, *vt* that, *quòd* that, *quum* sith that, *quoniam* because, and *quando* (set for *quoniam*) sith that, or because.

[f] Conditionals: as, *Si* if, *sin* but if, *modò* so that, *dum* so that, *dummodò* so that.

[g] Exceptiues: as, *Ni* except, *nisi* except, *quin* but, *alioquin* except that or otherwise, *præterquam* except that.

[h] Interrogatiues: as, *Ne* whether, *an* whether, *verùm* whether, *necne* whether or no, *annè* whether or no, *nonnè* is it not so.

[i] Illatiues: as, *Ergo* therefore, *ideo* therefore, *igitur* therefore, *quare* wherefore, *itaque* therefore, *proin* therefore.

[k] Aduersatiues: *Etsi* although, *quanquam* although, *quamuis* although, *licet* although, or albeit, *esto* be it so.

[l] Redditiues to the same: as, *Tamen* notwithstanding, *attamen* yet notwithstanding.

Electiues: as, *Quam* how, *ac* as, *atque* as, or then.

Diminutiues: as, *Saltem* at least, *vel* yea, or at the least-wise.

[d] Discretiues, by which the parts are lightly seuered.

[e] Causals, which shew a cause of a thing going before.

[f] Conditionals, by which the part following is knit, vpon condition of that going before.

[g] Exceptiues doe except against something going before, or from something following.

[h] Interrogatiues aske a question.

[i] Illatiues bring in some conclusion, or shew something. [k] Aduersatiues shew some diuersity of things. [l] Redditiues answere to the Aduersatiues. For the order or placing of Coniunctions, see the Latine Rules, or M. *Leeches* questions.

Of a Preposition.

Q. WHich is your third part of speech vndeclined?

A. A Preposition.

Q. What is a Preposition?

A. A part of speech most commonly set before other parts of speech, either in Apposition, or in Composition.

Q. Why doe you say, most commonly set before other parts?

A. Because some Prepositions are ordinarily set after their cases; the rest also may be set after, sometime.

Q. What

Q. What meane you by Apposition, when you say a Preposition is set before in Apposition?

A. When a Preposition is onely set before another word, yet is not made one with it, but remaineth a perfect word of it selfe: as, *Ad patrem.*

Q. What meane you by Composition, when you say a Preposition is set before in Composition?

A. When it is made a part of the word which it is set before: as, *indoctus* vnlearned.

Q. To what vse doe Prepositions serue specially?

A. To governe cases: or to serue to cases, as our booke hath it: and to make compound words.

Q. What cases doe they serue to?

A. Some to an Accusatiue; some to an Ablatiue; some both to an Accusatiue and an Ablatiue.

Q. How many Prepositions serue to the [a] Accusatiue case?

A. Two and thirtie: namely, *Ad* to, *apud* at, *ante* before &c.

Q. How many serue to the Ablatiue case?

A. These fifteene [b] *A, ab, abs*, from or fro, &c.

Q. How many serue to both cases?

A. Onely these foure: *In*, [c] *sub, super*, and *subter.*

Q. What Prepositions are set after their cases?

A. These three: *versus, penes*, and *tenus*, are ordinarily set after; also *cum* and *vsque*, sometimes: as, *mecum, ad occidentem vsque.*

Q. May not the rest of the Prepositions be so set after their cases also?

A. Yes: by the figure *Anastrophe*: as, *Italiam contra.*

Q. Can no Prepositions serue to a Genitiue case?

A. Yes: *Tenus.*

Q. When is that?

A. When the casuall word ioyned with *Tenus* is the Plurall number, then it must be put in the Genitiue case, and bee set before *tenus*: as, *Aurium tenus*: vp to the eares: *genuum tenus*, vp to the knees.

Q. If Prepositions bee set alone without any case; whether

[a] *Procul* is some times a Preposition, and ioyned both to the Accusatiue and to the Ablatiue cases, *Cooper.*

[b] *Petat præ sibi, h.e. præportat sibi*, or *præ h.e. præsidium sine cõmeatum sibi. Lamb. in Plau. Venio aduersum tempori, h.e. aduersum Menechmum tempori, h.e. opportune. Stockw.*

[c] The Englishes of our Prepositions are very defective and would be carefully supplied.

are they then Prepositions?

A. No: they are then changed into Aduerbes: and so if they doe forme the degrees of comparison.

Q. May those foure which serue to both cases, haue either an Accusatiue case or an Ablatiue, as we will?

A. No: except *Subter*, which we may vse at our pleasure.

* Q. How know you then when to ioyne them to the Accusatiue case; when to the Ablatiue?

A. By their signification: for when they are put for other Prepositions seruing to the Accusatiue case, they will commonly haue an Accusatiue case: so for Prepositions seruing to the Ablatiue, an Ablatiue.

Q. When doth *in* serue to the Accusatiue case?

A. When it hath the signe *into*, ioyned with the English: as, *in Vrbem*, into the City. Or, when it is put for *Erga*, towards; *contra*, against; or *ad*, vnto. Otherwise, it serues to an Ablatiue.

* Q. When doth *Sub* gouerne an Accusatiue?

A. When it is put for *Ad*, *per*, or *ante*; that is, when it signifieth vnto, by, about or before. Otherwise, it gouernes an Ablatiue.

* Q. When doth *Super* gouerne an Accusatiue?

A. When it is put for *vltra* beyond. Else it will haue an Ablatiue.

* Q. Haue you no moe Prepositions but these?

A. Yes: [b] These six; *Am*, *di*, *dis*, *re*, *se*, *con*.

Q. Doe these serue to any cases?

A. No: they serue onely to make Compound words; so that they are neuer found alone, but onely in Composition, compounded with other words.

Q. Are not Prepositions compared?

A. No: except some of them when they are changed into Aduerbes: as, *Propè*, *propiùs*, *proximè*.

[b] These haue cómonly these significations or the like: which by vse in reading may easily be obserued: *Am* about, *di* from, &c. *dis* asunder: *re* back or again: *se* asunder: *con* together: *se q. seorsum con q. cum*.

Of an Interiection.

Q. WHat is your last part of speech?

A. An Interiection.

Q. What

Q. What is an Interiection?

A. A part of ſpeech, which ſignifieth ſome ſodaine affection, or paſſion of the minde, in an imperfect voice.

Q. How many kindes of Interiections haue you?

A. So many as there are ſodaine paſſions or motions of the minde:] as, of mirth, ſorrow, dread, and the like: as they are in my booke.

Q. Giue me the Engliſh of your Interiections; as you did of Aduerbes and Coniunctions.

A. They are imperfect voyces: and ſo haue no proper Engliſh words: yet we may Engliſh them thus, after our cuſtome of ſpeech.

Some be of Mirth: as, *Euax* hey, *vah* hey-da.

Sorrow: as, *Heu* alas, *hei* ah alas.

Dread: as, *Atat* oh, or out alas.

Marueiling: as, *Papæ* O marueilous or ſtrange!

Diſdaining: as, *Hem* oh or what, *vah* ah.

Shunning: as, *Apage* get thee gone, or fie away.

Praiſing: as, *Euge* O well done!

Scorning: *hui* hoe, alas.

Exclamation: as, *Proh Deum atque hominum fidem.* Oh the faith of gods and men.

Curſing: as, *Væ* woe, *malum* in a miſchiefe.

Laughing: as, *Ha, ha, he*; ha, ha.

Calling: as, *Eho, ho, ïo*, hoe ſyrrah.

Silence: as, *Au*, auh.

Q. But are all Interiections ſuch imperfect voyces?

A. Yea, all which are properly Interiections: as, *Euax, vah, &c.*

* *Q.* What ſay you then of *malum*, ſignifying in a miſchiefe, is it not a perfect voice?

A. *Malum* is not properly an Interiection, but a Noune: and is onely then taken for an Interiection, when it is put to expreſſe ſuch a ſodaine paſſion.

* *Q.* May not other perfect words alſo be made Interiections.

A. Yes, any part of ſpeech may: but eſpecially Nounes and Verbes, whenſoeuer they are vſed to expreſſe theſe ſodaine

motions of the minde: as, *Infandum* a thing not to be spoken of, *Amabo* of all fellowship, *Heu* alas, are made Interiections and vndeclined.

Q. May one word be of many parts of speech?

A. Yes: being taken in a diuers signification; or in a diuers respect and consideration.

* Q. How for example?

A. *Cum* when, is an Aduerbe of Time: *Cum* seeing that, is a Coniunction Causall: *Cum* with, a Prepoſition. And *Cum* taken for this word *Cum*, or for it ſelfe, is a Noune Subſtantiue and vndeclined,

a Such words are Subſtantiues not properly, but *technicos*, that is, artificially, or materially, as ſome Grammarians doe ſ cake.

* Q. It ſeemeth heereby that a word of any part of ſpeech may be a Noune Subſtantiue.

A. [a] Yes: when it is taken for the word it ſelfe, or, as for a word of Art] As, *Habeo* this word *habeo*. Or when it is put in place of a Noune Subſtantiue: as, *Bonum manè* good morrow. *Manè* is here declined, *hoc manè inuariabile*.

The Concords of the Latine ſpeech.

Q. WE haue done with the Introduction of the eight parts of ſpeech, or the handling of the eight parts ſeuerally, which is the firſt part of your Accidence: now we are to come to the Rules of Conſtruction of the Eight parts of ſpeech, called the Engliſh Rules. Q. What meane you by Conſtruction?

b That conſtruction is to be accounted lawfull, which the moſt approued of the ancient Writers haue vſed both in writing and ſpeaking.

A. [b c] The due ioyning, or right ordering and framing together of words in ſpeech.] Or the right ioyning of the parts of ſpeech together in ſpeaking according to the naturall manner; or according to the reaſon and rule of Grammar.

c Conſtruction is either ſimple and plaine, or figuratiue. Simple is that which followes the right and plaine manner of ſpeaking, according to the rules of Grammar; as *Magna pars vulnerata*. Figuratiue, which differs from the ſame plaine manner: as, *Magna pars vulnerati*.

Q. How many things are to be conſidered, for the right ioyning of words in Conſtruction?

A. Two: { 1. The Concords of words. 2. The gouerning of words.

* Q. What meane you by Concords?

A. The agreement of words together, in ſome ſpeciall Accidents

dents or qualities as in one Number, Person, Case or Gender.

*Q. How many Concords haue you?

A. Three: The first betweene the Nominatiue Case and the Verbe.

The second, betweene the Substantiue and the Adiectiue.

The third, betweene the Antecedent and the Relatiue.

*Q. Why must these sixe so agree together?

A. Because three of these are weake and cannot bee placed orderly in speech, except they be guided and holden vp by the three stronger.

*Q. Which are those three weake ones?

A. The three latter: that is, the Verbe, the Adiectiue and the Relatiue?

Q. What must the Verbe haue to agree with?

A. His Nominatiue case.

Q. What the Adiectiue?

A. His Substantiue.

Q. What must the Relatiue haue?

A. His Antecedent.

The first Concord.

Q. WHat is then your first Concord betweene?

A. Betweene the Nominatiue case and the Verbe.

Q. When an English is giuen to be made in Latine, what must you doe first?

A. Looke out the principall Verbe.

Q. What if you haue mo Verbs then one in a sentence, which of them is the principall Verbe?

A. The first of them.

Q. Are there no exceptions?

A. Yes, three: first, if the Verbe be of the Infinitiue Moode, it cannot be the principall Verbe. Secondly, if it haue before it a Relatiue: as, *that, whom, which.* Thirdly, if it haue before it a Coniunction: as, *vt* that, *cùm* when, *si* if, and such others.

*Q. Why can none of these be the principall Verbe?

A. Because all these doe euer in some sort depend vpon some other Verb, going before them in natural & due order of speech:

Q. Muſt not the ſame courſe be taken when a Latine is to be conſtrued or turned into Engliſh, which is when an Engliſh is giuen to be made in Latine?

A. Yes, the very ſame: I muſt likewiſe firſt ſeeke out the principall Verbe, and marke it carefully.

Q. Why ſo?

A. Becauſe that will point out the right Nominatiue caſe, which is that which agreeth with it both in Number and Perſon, and alſo in reaſon; and ſo it doth very much direct the conſtruing of all the ſentence.

Q. When you haue found out the principall Verbe, what muſt you doe then?

A. Seeke out his Nominatiue caſe.

Q. How?

A. By putting the Engliſh, *who* or *what*, with the Engliſh of the Verbe; and then the word in the ſame ſentence, which anſwereth to the queſtion, ſhall be the Nominatiue caſe to the Verbe.

Q. Giue me an example how.

A. *Venit ne Rex?* Doth the king come? If you aske heere, Who commeth? the anſwere is, The king. So the word *king* is the Nominatiue caſe to the Verbe.

Q. Muſt we alwayes thus ſeeke out the Nominatiue caſe?

A. Yes, in Verbes Perſonals: except the Verbe be an Impersonall; which will haue no Nominatiue caſe.

Q. Where muſt your Nominatiue caſe be ſet, in making or conſtruing Latine?

A. Before the Verbe.

Q. Are there no exceptions?

A. Yes, three: Firſt, when a queſtion is asked. Secondly, when the Verbe is of the Imperatiue Moode. Thirdly, when this ſigne *it*, or *there*, commeth before the Engliſh of the Verbe.

Q. Where muſt the Nominatiue caſe be placed, if any of theſe happen?

A. Moſt vſually after the Verbe, or after the ſigne of the Verbe: as, *Amas tu* loueſt thou? or doſt thou loue?

Q. What caſe muſt your caſuall word be, which commeth

next

next after the Verbe, and answereth to the question, *whom* or *what*, made by the Verbe?

A. It must commonly be the Accusatiue case.

Q. Why doe you say commonly? Is there any exception?

A. Yes: if the Verbe doe properly gouerne another case after him to be construed withall] for then it must be such case, as the Verbe gouernes properly.

Q. Giue an example.

A. *Si cupis placere magistro, vtere diligentia, &c.* Heere *placere* the Verbe gouernes properly *magistro* a Datiue case; and *vtere* gouernes *diligentia* an Ablatiue case, not an Accusatiue.

Q. What doth a Verbe Personall agree with?

A. With his [a] Nominatiue case.

Q. In how many things?

A. Into two; in Number and Person.

Q. What meane you by that?

A. The same number and Person that the Nominatiue case is, the same must the Verbe be.

Q. Giue me an example.

A. *Præceptor legit, vos verò negligitis, &c.*

Q. In which words lyeth the speciall example, and force of the rule, to apply them to the rule?

A. In *Præceptor legit, vos negligitis.*

Q. How are these to be applied?

A. Thus: *Legit* the Verbe is the singular Number and third Person, agreeing with *Præceptor* his Nominatiue case, which is the singular Number and third Person. And *negligitis* is the plurall Number and second Person, becaus it agreeth with *vos* his Nominatiue case, which is also the Plurall Number and second Person.

[a] Note that the Nominatiue cases of the first and second persons, as, *Ego, tu, nos* and *vos* are seldome expressed, but onely vnderstood, vnlesse it be for the cause of better distinguishing & discerning some persons from all others: as *vos damnastis* you condemned & none other; or else for more emphasie, that is, for speaking more significantly: as, *Tu es patronus*, you are [my] patrone; that is, you especially and aboue all other. [So also in Verbes, whose signification belongs vnto men, the Nominatiue cases of the third Person are vsually vnderstood: as, *Fertur, h.e. ille fertur*, he is reported, vnlesse *fertur* bee rather vsed Impersonally. So *ferunt, h.e. homines ferunt*, men say. 3. Thus it is likewise in Verbs, whose action belongs to God or nature, as, *pluit*, it raineth: *fulminat*, it thunders, that is, God or Nature raines or thunders.] Thus it is in like manner in some other Verbes which as these are said to be of an exempt signification, *viz.* whose action is not in the power of man, or of any earthly creature, as *lucet* it is day, *Aduesperascit* it draweth towards euening.

Q. Must

Q. Must the Verbe be alwaies the same Number and Person the Nominatiue case is?

A. No: For there are three exceptions in the rules following.

Q. Which is the first exception?

A. Many Nominatiue cases Singular, hauing a Coniunction Copulatiue, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. When there are mo Nominatiue cases comming together, with a Coniunction Copulatiue comming betweene them; though all the Nominatiue cases be of the Singular Number, yet the Verbe is vsually of the Plurall Number.

Q. What if the Nominatiue cases be of diuers Persons, with which of them must the Verbe agree in Person? may it agree with any of them?

A. No: it must agree with the Nominatiue case of the most worthy Person.

Q. Which is the Nominatiue case of the worthiest Person?

A. The Nominatiue case of the first Person is more worthy then of the second; and the second more worthy then the third.

Q. Which is your second exception?

A. When a Verbe commeth betweene two Nominatiue cases of diuers Numbers, the Verbe may indifferently accord with either of them, so that they be both of one Person.

Q. What meane you by that, when you say, it may indifferently accord with either of them?

A. It may agree either with that Nominatiue case, which goeth before the Verbe, or with that which commeth after the Verbe; so that both the Nominatiue cases bee of one Person.

Q. Which is the third exception?

A. Here note also that sometime the Infinitiue Moode of a Verbe, &c.

Q. What meane you by that rule?

A. That not onely a Causall word is the Nominatiue case to the Verbe; but sometime an Infinitiue Moode, sometimes a whole

*Is and ÿ may bee of all Persons as well as *idem*; by the figure *Euocatio*, hauing *Ego* or *nos*, *Tu* or *vos*; vnderstood; as *Agimus ÿ*, *ÿ poteramus esse pares*, &c. for *Nos ÿ agimus*, &c.

whole clause going before, and sometime a member of a sentence may be the Nominatiue case to the Verbe.

* Q. What meane you by a Casuall word?

A. Such a word as may be declined with cases.

Q. How can an Infinitiue Moode, or a whole sentence be the Nominatiue case to the Verbe? Can any word be a Nominatiue case to the Verbe, but onely a Noune Substantiue?

A. Yes: a Noune Substantiue, or whatsoeuer is put in the place of a Noune Substantiue; as these are.

Q. How will you decline these, when they are put in place of a Noune Substantiue?

A. Like Substantiues of the Neuter Gender vndeclined: as, *Hoc Nihil inuariabile*: so, *Hoc diluculo-surgere inuariabile.*

* Q. May not a Relatiue bee the Nominatiue case to the Verbe?

A. Yes: but that is onely by reason of the Substantiue or Antecedent vnderstood with it, or in whose place it is put.

* Q. And may not an Adiectiue also be the Nominatiue case to the Verbe?

A. Yes: but then it is commonly an Adiectiue in the Neuter Gender, put alone without a Substantiue, standing for a Substantiue.

* Q. What Number and Person must the Verbe be, when a whole sentence, or a piece of a sentence, is the Nominatiue case to the Verbe?

A. If the Verbe be referred, or haue respect but to one thing, it shall be the Singular Number, and third Person: but if to moe, it is vsually the Plurall Number and third Person.

* Q. What if it be a Noune of Multitude of the Singular Number? I meane, a Noune signifying moe then one?

A. It may sometimes haue a Verbe of the Plurall Number.

* Q. How many things then may be the Nominatiue case to the Verbe?

A. Sixe: First, a Casuall word, which is either a Substantiue, or a Relatiue; or an Adiectiue standing for a Substantiue. Secondly, a whole reason or sentence. Thirdly, a clause or piece of a sentence. Fourthly, an Infinitiue Moode. Fiftly, an

Aduerbe with a Genitiue case. Lastly, any one word or moe put for themselues, or whatsoeuer is put in stead of the Nominatiue case.

Q. What if your Verbe be of the Infinitiue Moode, must it haue a Nominatiue case before it?

A. No: It must haue an Accusatiue case before it, in stead of a Nominatiue.

The second Concord.

Q. WHat is your second Concord betweene?

A. Betweene the Substantiue and the Adiectiue.

Q. When you haue an Adiectiue, how will you finde out his Substantiue?

A. As I found out the Nominatiue case:] that is, by putting the English *who* or *what* to the English of the Adiectiue; and the word or words answering to the question, shall be the Substantiue to it.

Q. In how many things doth the Adiectiue agree with his Substantiue?

A. In three: in Case, Gender and Number.

Q. Why doth your booke say, The Adiectiue whether it be a Noune, Pronoune, or Participle?

A. Because all Pronounes are Adiectiues by nature; except *Ego*, *tu*, *sui*: and so are all Participles; and therefore agree with Substantiues as well as the Noune Adiectiues doe.

Q. Is your Adiectiue alwayes the same Case, Gender, and Number that the Substantiue is?

A. No, not alwaies: for there are three such exceptions as in the first Concord, though my booke name but one.

Q. What is the first exception?

A. Many Substantiues Singular, hauing a Coniunction Copulatiue comming betweene them, will haue an Adiectiue Plurall; which Adiectiue shall agree with the Substantiue of the most worthy Gender.

Q. Which is the Substantiue of the most worthy Gender?

A. The

A. The Substantiue of the Masculine Gender is more worthy then the Substantiue of the Feminine: and the Substantiue of the Feminine more worthy then of the Neuter.

Q. Is this alwaies true?

A. Yea: except in things without life; I meane, such as are not apt to haue life: as we shall see after.

Q. What Gender is most worthy in these?

A. The Neuter is vsually so accounted, though wee may take such Neuters to be put Substantiuely: as, *Arcus & calami sunt bona.*

* Q. Which is the second exception?

A. When an Adiectiue comes betweene two Substantiues of diuers Genders, it may *indifferently accord with either of them.

* Q. Which is the third exception?

A. That the Substantiue is not alwaies a Casuall word: but a whole sentence, a piece of a sentence, an Infinitiue Moode, an Aduerbe with a Genitiue case, or any word put for it selfe, may be the Substantiue to the Adiectiue.

* Q. Why so?

A. Because all these things which may be the Nominatiue case to the Verbe, may be likewise the Substantiue to the Adiectiue, and the Antecedent to the Relatiue.

* Q. What Case, Gender and Number, shall the Adiectiue be, when any of these are his Substantiue?

A. Such as that which standeth for his Substantiue, is accounted to be?

* Q. What if the Adiectiue haue respect but to one thing alone (as to one sentence, or one piece of a sentence) what Gender and Number must it be?

A. The Neuter Gender, and Singular Number.

* Q. What if it haue respect to moe things then one?

A. It must be the Neuter Gender and Plurall Number.

* *Nunquam aequae ac modo paupertas mihi visum est onus & miserum & graue. Ter paupertas visum onus.*

The third Concord.

Q. WHat is the third Concord betweene?

A. Betweene the Antecedent and the [a] Relatiue?

[a] By Relatiue in this place we vsually meane *Qui, quæ, quod,* with the cases and words comming of it.

Q. [b] When you haue a Relatiue, what must you doe to finde out his Antecedent?

A. Put the question *who* or *what*, to the English of the Relatiue; and the word that answereth to the question, is the Antecedent to it.

Q. What meane you by the Antecedent?

A. The Antecedent is commonly such a word, as goeth in the sentence before the Relatiue, and is rehearsed againe of the Relatiue.

Q. In how many things doth the Relatiue agree with his Antecedent?

A. In three: in Gender, Number, and Person.

* Q. Is one Substantiue or Casuall word the Antecedent alwaies to the Relatiue?

A. No: all the same things may be the [c] Antecedent to the Relatiue, which may be the Nominatiue case to the Verbe, or the Substantiue to the Adiectiue.

Q. When any of these, except a Casuall word, are the Antecedent, what Gender and Number must the Relatiue be?

A. If the Relatiue be referred but to one thing of those, except the casuall word, it must be the Neuter Gender, and Singular Number: but if it bee referred to two things or moe of them, it must bee the Neuter Gender and Plurall Number.

Q. When the English word *that*, may be turned into *which*, what part of speech is it?

A. A Relatiue.

Q. If it cannot bee so turned, what part of speech is it then?

A. A Coniunction; which in Latine is called *quòd* or *vt*, signifying *that*.

Q. Must it alwaies needs be so made in Latine by *quòd* or *vt*, signifying *that*?

A. No:

[b] Wee may also note, that these Relatiues set downe in the Pronoune, as, *Hic, ille, iste, is, idem, qui*, are called Relatiues of Substance, because they haue Relation to a Substance. Others are called Relatiues of Accident, because they haue relation to some accident; as to some quality or quantity, as *Qualis, quantus, cuias*, and other Interrogatiues.

[c] Obserue, that the proper Antecedent is not alwaies expressed: for sometimes a Relatiue and sometimes a Noune Adiectiue haue for their Antecedent or Substantiue some Pronoune Primitiue included in the Pronoune Possessiue set downe by that Rule in the *Syntax*. *Aliquando Relatiuum, &c.* as, *Laudauit fortunas meas, qui filium haberem tali ingenio præditum.* Where *qui* hath for his Antecedent in the Primitiue *Ego* included in *meas*, in which *mei* is vnderstood. So the examples in the construction of the Pronoune in the Latine *Syntax*, viz. *Hæc Possessiua, Meus, tuus, &c.*

A. Now we may oft-times elegantly leaue out both *quod*, and *vt*, by turning the Nominatiue case into the Accusatiue, and the Verbe into the Infinitiue moode.

Q. If many Antecedents of the Singular Number come together with a Coniunction Copulatiue comming betweene them; what number must the Relatiue be?

A. The Plurall.

Q. But with which of the Antecedents must the Relatiue agree in Gender?

A. With the Antecedent of the most worthy Gender.

Q. Which call you the most worthy Gender, in things not apt to haue life?

A. The Neuter.

Q. But what if the Antecedents bee of the Masculine or Feminine Gender, and none of them of the Neuter; may yet the Relatiue be the Neuter?

A. Yes: as, *Arcus & calami que fregisti, que* the Relatiue is the Neuter Gender; though *Arcus & calami* the Antecedents be the Masculine.

[a] Note for difference betweene *Quod* and *vt*, that for the most part *Quod* signifieth because, or that, noting the Efficient cause: as *Quod tu redysti*, because you haue returned. *vt*, to the end that, nothing the *Finall cause*, or the effect: as *vt tu fabulam agas volo*. Or thus That *Quod* doth vsually signifie simply, a thing done, or to bee done, *vt* the cause why it is done, or to bee done.

The Case of the Relatiue.

Q. HOw many chiefe rules are there to know what Case the Relatiue must be of?

A. Two: When there commeth no Nominatiue case betweene the Relatiue and, &c. And when there commeth a Nominatiue case, &c.

Q. When in making or construing Latine, there commeth no Nominatiue case betweene the Relatiue and the Verbe, what case must your Relatine be?

A. The Nominatiue case to the Verbe; as it were a Noune Substantiue.

Quest. When there comes a Nominatiue case betweene the Relatiue and the Verbe; what Case must the Relatiue bee then?

A. Such Case as the Verbe will haue after him: that is, such

Case as any Noune Substantiue should bee, being gouerned of the same Verbe.

Q. May not the Relatiue be the Substantiue to the Adiectiue, as well as it may be the Nominatiue case to the Verbe?

A. Yes.

Q. Are there no other words which haue their Cases, as the Relatiue hath?

A. Yes: Nounes Interrogatiues and Indefinites: as, [a] *Quis, uter, qualis, quantus, quotus, &c.*

[a] These are called Relatiues of Accident, as was said before.

Q. Doe Relatiues, Interrogatiues and Indefinites, follow the words whereof they are gouerned, like as Substantiues, and other parts of speech doe?

A. No: these vsually, all come before the Verbe; that is, they are set before the Verbe, or other words, whereof they are gouerned.

[b] *Dispautcrius* hath this rule worthy to be obserued of schollers. *Quando Relatiuo præcedens subdis, eodem ponatur casu quia verbo dantur eidem. Præcedens h.e. Antecedens, subdis, i.e. subiungis.*

*Q. [b] Doth a Substantiue neuer stand before the word whereof it is gouerned?

A. Yes: when a word is ioyned with it which goeth before by nature: as, a Relatiue, or an Interrogatiue, or Indefinite: As, *Quem librum legis, librum* goeth before *legis* whereof it is gouerned, like as *quem* doth.

Q. Why so?

A. Because of the Relatiue which goeth with it.

Q. Is the Relatiue alwaies gouerned of the Verbe, which he commeth before?

A. It is gouerned of whatsoeuer a Noune Substantiue may be gouerned of: as, sometimes of an Infinitiue Moode comming after the Verbe. Sometimes of a Participle. Sometimes of a Gerund. And so of other words, according to my booke: and in all things like vnto the Substantiue.

*Q. How can you know of what word the Relatiue is gouerned?

A. By putting in stead of the Relatiue the same Case of *Hic, hæc, hoc*; and so construing the sentence.

*Q. Why so?

A. Because then the word which is put for the Relatiue, will in construing follow the word which the Relatiue is gouerned of, as other parts of speech doe.

*Q. Shew

Q. Shew how in this sentence; *Quæ nunc nō est narrandi locus.*

A. Put *hæc* in stead of *quæ*, and then it will follow thus in construing: *Nunc non est locus narrandi hæc:* so *quæ* is governed of *narrandi.*

Q. But if a Relatiue come betweene two Substantiues of diuers Genders; with which of them shall it agree?

A. With either of them indifferently, as we will; that is, either with the former or the later, as will best serue to expresse the matter in hand; yea, though they be of diuers Numbers also, By the rule, *Relatiuus inter duo Antecedentium, &c.*

Constructions of Nounes Substantiues.

Q. WE haue done with Construction in the agreement of words: now wee are come to Construction in gouerning of words. Where begin your rules for gouerning words?

A. At When two Substantiues come together, &c.

Q. In what order doe these rules stand in your booke?

A. In the order of the eight parts of speech.

Q. Shew how.

A. First, the Rules for Construction of Nounes Substantiues. Secondly, of Nounes Adiectiues. Thirdly, of Pronoumes. Fourthly of Verbes Personals. Fiftly, of Gerunds. Sixtly, of Supines. Seuenthly, of all such words as signifie Time, Space betweene Place: Names of places. Eightly, of Verbes Impersonals. Ninthly, of Participles. Tenthly, of Aduerbes. The eleuenth, of Coniunctions. The twelfth, Prepositions. The thirteenth Interiections.

Q. In what order are the rules placed for all these?

A. According to the order of the cases. First, rules for the Nominatiue case, if the word doe goueme a Nominatiue case. Secondly, for the Genitiue. Thirdly, for the Datiue. Fourthly, for the Accusatiue. Fiftly, for the Ablatiue.

Q. Why doe you not mention any rules for the Vocatiue?

A. Because the Vocatiue is governed of no other part of speech, except an Interiection. And also it may easily bee knowne, because whensoeuer we call or speake to any person or things,

things, we doe it in the Vocatiue case.

*Q. How will you finde out the rule for any word in a sentence, to know why it is put in the Genitiue, Datiue, or any other case?

A. First, I must construe the sentence.

*Q. What meane you by construe?

A. To construe, is to place euery word in a sentence, according to the naturall order of speech; and to giue euery word his proper signification in English.

Q. Why must you construe thus first?

A. Because euery case is commonly gouerned of the principall word which goeth next before it, in this right and naturall order of construing.

Q. How will you seeke out the rule for the case, when you haue construed?

A. First, I must consider what case my word is, and of what word it is gouerned. Secondly, what part of speech the word is whereof it is gouerned, and of what signification. Thirdly, I must turne to the rules for such a case, after such a part of speech.

*Q Shew me how: for example, if it be a Genitiue case after a Substantiue, how doe you finde it?

A. I must turne to the rules of the Genitiue case after the Substantiue: and marking the signification of the word, I shall finde the rule in one of those.

*Q. Shew me this by an example in this little sentence, *Virtutis comes inuidia.* What must you doe first?

A. First, I construe it, thus; *Inuidia* enuy [*est* is] *comes* a companion *virtutis* of vertue.

*Q. What case is *comes* here, and why?

A. *Comes* is the Nominatiue case, gouerned of the Verbe *est*, going next before it in construing, by the first rule of the Nominatiue case after the Verbe; that is, *Sum, fores, fio.*

*Q. What case is *virtutis*, and why?

A. The Genitiue case, gouerned of the Substantiue *Comes*, going next before it in construing, by the first rule of the Genitiue case, after the Substantiue: When two Substantiues, &c.

*Q. Seeing you must construe right before you can tell your rule;

For this rule see it more at large in the Grammar schoole.

rule: what order must you obserue in construing a sentence?

A. First, I must reade distinctly to a full point, marking all the points and proper names if there be any, with the meaning of the matter as much as I can.

* Q. How can you know which are proper names?

A. They are all such words as are written with great letters; except the first word of euery sentence, which is euer written with a great letter.

* Q. What word then must you take first?

A. A Vocatiue case, if there be one, or whatsoeuer is in stead of it; and the words which hang on it to make it plane.

* Q. What next?

A. I must seeke out the principall Verbe, and his Nominatiue case; and take first the Nominatiue case, or whatsoeuer is in stead of it; and that which hangeth of it, seruing to make it plaine.

* Q. What next?

A. The principall Verbe, and whatsoeuer words depend on it, seruing to make it plaine; as, an Infinitiue Moode, or an Aduerbe.

* Q. What then?

A. Such case as the Verbe properly gouernes: which is commonly an Accusatiue case.

* Q. What must you take next?

A. All the Cases in order; first, a Genitiue, secondly, a Datiue, lastly, the Ablatiue.

* Q. Giue me the summe of this rule briefly.

A. First, I must reade my sentence plainely to a full poynt marking all the points and proper names. Secondly, I must take first a Vocatiue case, if there be one or whatsoeuer is in stead of it, and that which depends of it to make it plaine. Thirdly, I must seeke out the principall Verbe, and his Nominatiue case, and take first the Nominatiue case, or whatsoeuer is in stead of it, and that which hangeth on it to make it plaine. Then the Verbe whith the infinitiue Moode or Aduerbe. Next, the Accusatiue case, or such case as the Verbe properly gouerns. Lastly, all the other cases in order: as, first the Genitiue, secondly, the Datiue; after, the Ablatiue.

Euery scholler should be able to repeat this Rule.

* Q. What if there be not all these kindes of words in a sentence?

* A. Then I must take so many of them as are in the sentence, and in this order.

Q. Is this order euer to be kept?

A. [b] It is often altered by words of exciting or stirring vp: as, by Interiections, Aduerbes of wishing, calling, shewing, denying, exhorting, &c. Secondly, by some Coniunctions. Thirdly, by Interrogatiues, Indefinites, Partitiues, Relatiues: as, by *Quis* or *qui*, *uter*, *qualis*, *quantus*, *quotus*, &c. Lastly, by such words as haue in them the force of relation or dependence.

[b] More shortly: it is oft altered by Interrogatiues, Relatiues, Partitiues certaine Aduerbes and Coniunctions. See *Gockenius* his Analysis p. 9

Q. What words are those?

A. Such as haue some other words depending vpon them in the latter part of the sentence; or are referred to something going before. As, *Cum*, *deinde*, *deinceps*, *quemadmodum*, *sic*, *sicut*, *sicuti*, *dum*, *donec*, *primùm*, *quando*, *quia*, *quoniam*, *licèt*, *postquam*, *quam*, *quanquam*, *etsi*, *quamuis*, and the like.

* Q. Why is the order changed by these?

A. Because these commonly goe before in a sentence, beginning the sentence.

* Q. But are there not some speciall things to be obserued in construing?

Speciall things to be obserued in construing.

A. Yes, these: first to marke well the Principall Verbe, because it pointeth out the right Nominatiue case, and vsually directs all the sentence. Secondly, that commonly the Nominatiue case be set before the Verbe; the Accusatiue after the Verbe; the Infinitiue Moode after another Moode; the Substantiue and Adiectiue be construed together, except the one of them doe gouerne some other word, or haue some word ioyned vnto it, or depending on it, to which it passeth the signification in a speciall manner; that the Prepositiue be ioyned with his case.

Q. WEll; to returne againe to the Rules in order: What cases doe Substantiues gouerne?

A. A Genitiue commonly; some an Ablatiue.

Q. How

Q. How many rules are there of these?

A. Fiue.

Q. Name the beginning of each rule in order.

A. When two Substantiues come together betokening, &c. 2. When the English of this word *Res*, is put with an Adiectiue, &c. 3. An Adiectiue in the Neuter Gender, &c. 4. Words of any quality or property to the praise, &c. 5. *Opus* and *vsus*, whē they be Latine for need.

L Q. a) When two Substantiues come together betokening diuers things, what case shall the latter be?

A. The Genitiue.

Q. Giue an example.

A. *Facundia Ciceronis.*

Q. Which is your Genitiue case, and why?

A. *Ciceronis* is my Genitiue case gouerned of *facundia*; because it is the latter of two Substantiues.

Q. Is there no exception from this rule?

A.* Yes: if the Substantiues belong both to one thing.

Q. What if they belong both to one thing?

A. Then they shall be put both in one case.

Q. When you haue the English of the word *Res*; that is, *thing*, put with an Adiectiue, what may you doe then?

A. Put away the word *Res*; and put the Adiectiue in the Neuter Gender like a Substantiue.

Q. If any Adiectiue in the Neuter gender, be put alone without a Substantiue, what doth it stand for?

A. For a Substantiue; and so is said to be put Substantiuely, or for a Substantiue.

Q. What case will it haue when it is so put?

A. A Genitiue, as if it were a Substantiue.

Q. What case must Nounes be put in, that signifie the praise or dispraise of any thing, and come after a Noune Substantiue, or a Verbe Substantiue: as, after *Sum*, *forem*, or *fio*, &c?

L a) Sometimes this Genitiue is turned into a Datiue; as, for *Pater vrbis*, we say *Pater vrbi*. Sometimes it is turned into an Adiectiue Possessiue; as, for *Patris domus*, we say *Paterna domus*. Sometimes also it seemeth turned into an Ablatiue with a Preposition: as, *Concrepuit à Glycerio ostium Ostium à Glycerio* for *Glycerij*. vnlesse we will say *à Glycerio* for *post Glycerium*. Substantiues compounded with *con* hauing a Datiue case: as *Contubernalis, commilito, conseruus*, &c. may seeme to be referred most fitly to this rule, *Est eidem*, &c. L.* The first of the Substantiues is oft vnderstood by a figure called *Eclipsis*: as, *Non videmus mantica quod in tergo est*: for *id mantica*, as in the Latine Rules.

A. b In the Ablatiue, or in the Genitiue.

Q. *Opus*, and *vsus*, when they signifie need, what case must they haue?

A. c An Ablatiue.

These are commonly in the Genitiue being the latter of two Substantiues; the Ablatiue by some word vnderstood.

b Verbals in *io* were wont to haue the same cases with the Verbes which they come of; as to say, *Nihil in ea re captio est*, for *nihil in ea recepetur. Quid tibi nos tactio est*, for *quid nos tangis*, *Lamb.* on c *puero opus est cibum. Plaut. Lectionis opus est*, *Fab.*

Constructions of Adiectiues.

The Genitiue case after the Adiectiue.

Q. HOw many generall rules are their belonging to that Chapter of the Genitiue after the Adiectiue?

A. Fiue: Adiectiues that signifie desire, Nounes Partitiues, &c.

Q. VVhat case will Adiectiues haue which signifie desire, knowledge, remembrance, ignorance, or forgetting, and the like?

A. a A Genitiue.

Q. Nounes Partitiues or taken partitiuely, with Interrogatiues, and certaine Nounes of Number, as those set downe in the booke, and the like: what case doe they require?

A. b, l A Genitiue.

a So Adiectiues of care, dignity, and other like: as, *Pauidus offensionum. Securitatis anxius. Securus amorum. Secors rerum cæterarum. Certus condemnationis.* So Verbals in *ax*: as: *Audax ingenij.*

b This Genitiue is a Genitiue plurall, or equall thereto, whereof the Nounes Partitiues haue their Gender expresly or included: as, *Quorum alter. Quisquam hominum. Aliquis familiæ.*

l These Nounes may gouerne other cases being vsed in other senses and meanings: as, *Primus ab Hercule. Nulli secundus.* And in the same sense haue in stead of the Genitiue an Ablatiue with a x Preposition: as, for *Alter vestrum*, *alter è vobis.* To the end that we may see the plaine construction of these and the Substantiue to the Adiectiue, he may commonly resolue them thus: repeating againe the Substantiue, or Substantiues in the same case that the Adiectiue is, or some other word vnderstood in the Substantiue if it be a Noune Collectiue: as, *Quisquis Deus deorum. Degeneres canes canum. Aliquis ex familia.*

l The Comparatiue is commonly referred to two things alone, which are compared together: as, *Manuum fortior*, though sometimes to moe: as, *Apum adolescentiores.* The Superlatiue to moe, or to some Noune Collectiue, including moe: as, *Iustissimus plebis.*

x *Quam nemo omnium elegantius explicuit à Cicerone*, for *Ciceronem*, or *quam Cicero.*

Q. VVhen

Q. When you haue a question asked as by any of these Interrogatiues, in what case must you answer?

A. In the same case wherein the Question is asked.

Q. And in what tense of a Verbe must you answer?

A. In the same tense.

Q. How many exceptions haue you from this rule?

A. Three: First, if a question be asked by *Cuius, cuia, cuium*: Secondly, If it be asked by such a word, as may gouerne diuers cases: Thirdly, if I must answer by one of these Pronoune Possessiues; *Meus, tuus, suus, noster, vester.*

Q. Nounes of the Comparatiue and Superlatiue degree, being put as Nounes Partitiues (that is hauing after them the English *of* or *among*) what case doe they require?

A. A Genitiue.

Q. Nounes of the Comparatiue degree, with this signe *than* or *by* after them, what case will they haue?

A. An Ablatiue.

The Datiue case after the Adiectiue.

Q. WHat Adiectiues gouerne a Datiue Case?

A. Adiectiues that betoken profit or disprofit; [a] likenesse, [b] vnlikenesse; pleasure, submitting, or belonging to any thing.

Q. What other Adiectiues?

A. Of the Passiue signification in *bilis*; and Nounes Participials in *dus*.

[a] So *obuius, fidus, amicus, secundus: idem omnibus* or *erga omnes: oportunus, inusitatus.*

[b] Some Adiectiues signifying likenesse, &c. haue a Geni. as *Par huius*: so *affinis, similis, consciius.* [b] *Communis, alienus, immunis*, may serue to diuers cases. So *Natus, commodus, incommodus, vtilis, inutilis, vehemens aptus*, haue vsually a Datiue, and sometime an Accus. with a Preposition: as, *Natus gloriæ*, or *ad gloriam.*

The Accusatiue case after the Adiectiue.

Q. WHat Adiectiues gouerne an Accusatiue case?

A. Such as betoken the length, breadth, or thicknesse

neſſe of any thing, will haue an Accuſat. caſe of ſuch Nounes as ſignifie the meaſure of the length, breadth or thickneſſe.

Q. Doe they euer gouerne an Accuſatiue caſe?

A. No: [b] ſometimes an ablatiue, and ſometimes a Genitiue.

[b] *Longus ſeptem pedes, longus ſeſquipede, langus pedum quinquagenum.*

The Ablatiue caſe after the Adiectiue.

Q. WHat Adiectiues gouerne an Ablatiue caſe?

A. [a] Adiectiues ſignifying fulneſſe, emptineſſe.

Q. Doe theſe alwaies gouerne an Ablatiue?

A. [d] No: ſometimes a Genitiue, ſometime an Accuſatiue or an Ablatiue with a Prepoſition.

Q. What other Adiectiues gouerne an Ablatiue caſe?

A. [b] *Dignus, indignus, praditus, captus, contentus*, and ſuch like.

Q. [c] WWhat may the Adiectiues [d] *dignus, indignus*, and *contentus*, haue in ſtead of their Ablatiue caſe?

A. An Infinitiue Moode.

[a] *Inops ab amicis & exiſtimatione, Malle q. magis aulte virtute(eſto.) Antiptoſis. Hiſpania in omni frugum genere fœcunda, Iuſt. Fœcundum in fraudes hominum genus. Sil.*

[b] *Quod dignus ſiem Plau.* [c] Adiectiues of diuerſitie? as *Alter, alius, diuerſus*, haue an Ablatiue with a Prepoſition, and ſometimes a Datiue. [d] The Subſtan. ſignifying the cauſe why any thing is done, or the forme and manner of a thing after Adiectiues or Subſt. are put in the Abl. caſe: as, *Fucuruus ſenectutæ. Præcepter conſilys. Patens natura. Titulo Doctor. Dei gratia rex.*

Conſtructions of Pronounes.

Q. WHat Caſes doe Pronounes gouerne?

A. [c] None at all properly.

Q. WVhat then doth that rule of the Pronounes(Theſe Genitiue caſes of the Primitiues) teach?

A. It teacheth when to vſe *Mei, tui, ſui, noſtri*, and *veſtri*, the Genitiue caſes of the Pronoune Primitiues, ſignifying

[c] The Poſſeſſiues *meus, tuus, ſuus, noſter & veſter*, do ſeeme to receiue after them certaine Genitiue caſes of Adiectiues referred for their Subſtantiues, to the Genitiue caſes of the Primitiues included in thoſe Poſſeſſiues: as, *Ipſius, ſolius, &c. Ex tuo ipſius animo, &c. ipſius*, is referred for his Subſtantiue, to *tui* the Genitiue caſe of *Tu* included, or vnderſtood in *tuo*: which *tui* is gouerned of *animo*. See the Latine rule *Hæc poſſeſſiua*, and the reſt of the examples there.

of

of mee, of thee, &c. and when to vse *Meus*, *tuus*, *suus*, *noster* and *vester*, the Pronoune Possessiues, signifying mine, thine, &c.

Q. When must *Mei*, *tui*, [d] *sui*, the Genitiue cases of the Primitiues, be vsed?

A. When suffering or the Passion is signified.

Q. When is that?

A. When a Person is meant to suffer something, or to haue something done vnto it, but not to doe any thing: as, *Amor* the loue *mei* of me; not meaning the loue which I haue, but the loue wherewith others loue me, or which others haue of me.

Q. When must *meus*, *tuus*, *suus*, be vsed?

A. When doing or * possession is signified.

Q. When is that?

A. When a person is meant to do or possesse something: as, *ars tua*, thy Art or skill; that is, that Art which thou hast.

Q. Where are *Nostrum* and *vestrum* vsed?

A. After Distributiues, Partitiues, Comparatiues, and Superlatiues.

Q. How are the Demonstratiues, *Hic*, *Ille*, *Iste*, distinguished?

A. Thus vsually; that *Hic* sheweth him who is next vnto me, *Ille* him who is next to you. *Iste*, signifieth one remote from both. So wee vse *Ille*, when wee would set out a thing by the excellency of it: as, *Alexander ille magnus*, that famous *Alexander*: But *iste* is vsed when we speake of a thing with contempt: as, *Istum amatum*, this emulating companion.

L. Q. What are we to obserue further concerning the vse of *Hic* and *ille*, or *is*?

A. That when they are referred to two Antecedents before, *Hic* is commonly referred to the latter and neerer of them, *viz.* that which was last spoken of. *Ille* to the further off, or that which was first spoken of, though sometimes it bee otherwise. See the Latine rule, *Hic & ille cum ad duo anteposita, &c.*

[d] *Sui* and *suus* are *reciprocate*, that is, they haue relation or respect to that which went first before in the same sentence: as, *Petrus nimium admiratur se.* Se is referred to *Petrus*, we may commonly thus distinguish them fro *is*, or *eum*, and *eius*, &c. because *sui* signifieth thos him selfe, *suum* his owne; whereas *eum* signifieth him, *eius* of him, meaning not of himselfe, but of some other person or thing.

* *Quisnam ne pepulit tam graues foes? a me, pro meas.*

Con-

Construction of the Verbe; and first with the Nominatiue case.

Q. WHat Verbes haue a Nominatiue case after them?

A. [a] *Sum, forem, fio, existo*, and certaine Verbs Passiues of calling: as, *Dicor, vocor, salutor, appellor, habeor, existimor, videor*, and such like.

Q. Will these euer haue a Nominatiue case after them?

A. No: but when they haue a Nomina. case before them.

Q. VVhy so?

A. Because they haue such case after them, as they haue before them.

Q. What if they haue an Accusatiue case before them, as Infinitiue Moodes haue commonly?

A. Then they must haue an Accusatiue case after them; * and so hauing a Datiue before them, they haue a Datiue after them.

Q. VVhat other Verbes besides *sum, forem*, haue such Cases after them as they haue before them?

A. [b] Verbes of Gesture?

Q. VVhich call you Verbes of Gesture?

A. Verbes of bodily mouing, going, resting or doing.

Q. VVhat is your generall rule, when the word going before the Verbe, and the word comming after the Verbe, belong both to one thing?

A. That they be put both in one Case; by this rule: And generally when the word that goeth, &c. So like wise Participles comming of Verbes Substantiues, and of the rest before: as *Factus, habitus*: as, *Lectule delicijs facte beate meis*. Propertius.

[a] These Verbs are called Substantiues, either because they signifie a subsistence or being, or the manner ot subsistence. Or for that they subsist or serue to other Verbs in coniugating or resoluing them, as in euery Preter-perf. and Preter-pluperfect tense of Verbs in *or*, so in the Infinitiue Moods both Actiue and Passiue. Or finally, because all other Verbs are resolued by them: as, *Lego, sum legens*. All other Verbs are called Adiectiues.

* *Quod si ciui Romano licet esse Gaditanum, h.e. ciuem esse Gaditanum*: or *Gaditanum* for *Gaditano*, by *Antiptosis*; so in many others. [b] They are called Verbs of Gesture, because they signifie some speciall gesture of the body: as, *Eo* I go, *curro* I run, &c.

The

The Genitiue case after the Verbe.

Q. WHat Verbes require a Genitiue case after them?

A. The Verbe [a] *Sum*, when it betokeneth possession, owing, or otherwise appertaining to a thing as a token, property, duety, or guise. [b. c].

Q. Is there no exception?

A. Yes: *Meus, tuus, suus, noster, vester*, must be the Nominatiue case, agreeing with the Substatiue going before, expressed or vnderstood: because they be Pronoune Adiectiues.

Q. What other Verbes require a Genitiue case?

A. Verbes that betoken to [d] esteeme or regard.

Q. What Genitiue case?

A. A [e] Genitiue case signifying the value.

Q. What other Verbes besides require a Genitiue case?

A. [f] Verbes of accusing, condemning, warning, purging, quitting or assoiling.

Q. What Genitiue case will they haue?

A. A Genitiue of the crime, or of the cause, or of the thing that one is accused, condemned, or warned of.

Q. May they haue no Case else of the crime or cause?

A. Yes: an Ablatiue; and that most commonly without a Preposition.

Q. [g] If *vterq; nullius, alter, neuter, alius, ambo*, or a Superlatiue degree signifying the crime or cause, bee gouerned of any of these Verbes, what case must they be put in?

A. In the Ablatiue onely, as, *Accusas furti, an stupri, an vtroque, siue de vtroque?*

a This Genitiue case after *Sum* seemes rather to bee gouerned of some Substantiue either set downe, though to be repeated againe: as, *Hæc vestis est (vestis) patris. Pecus est (pecus) Melibœi*: or altogether vnderstood as, *Officium, munus*, or the like: as, *Adolescentis est, (viz. officium.)*

b. c. In *Meum, tuum, suum, nostrum, vestrum, humanum, belluinum*, &c. as, *Meum est*, the Substantiue *officium* seemes also to be vnderstood. Or other like words or

else they are put Substantiuely. [d] Verbes of esteeming are these, and the like; *Æstimo, pendo, facio, curo, respicio, consulo*, &c. [e] *Æstimo* may haue also an Ablatiue case: as, *Æstimo magno (viz. pretio,* or the like.] [e] *Æqui boni consulo*; (*h.e. æqui & boni valoris,* or *pretij*.] So *æqui boni facio* are peculiar phrases. [f] So all the Verbes taken in the same signification of accusing or condemning, &c. as, *Perdo, appello, postulo, accesso, insimulo, defero, arguo, incuso, castigo, increpo, vrgeo, plecto, alligo, obligo, astringo, teneor, cito, iudico, conuinco, redarguo, noto, infimo, prehendo, deprehendo, purgo, commonefacio, interrogo, contemno, inquiro, doceo, commendo, miror, vitupero*: as, *commendo te pietatis, miror iustitiæ, vitupero, negligentiæ*. Though in these (*causa*) or the like Noune may seeme to be vnderstood. So *damno iniurijs*.

L. Q. May not these Verbes haue also an Accusatiue case?

A. Yes: of the Person, which is accused, condemned or warned, &c. or else such case as the Verbe properly gouerneth, as, *Condemnare generum sceleris. Admonere alterum fortunæ.*

Q. What other Verbes yet require a Genitiue case?

A. [f] *Satago, misereor,* [g] *miseresco.*

Q. VVhat case doe *Reminiscor, obliuiscor, recordor* and *memini* require?

A. A Genitiue; and sometime an Accusatiue. Also *Memini* signifying, I make mention, may haue an Ablatiue case with a Preposition: as, *Memini de te.*

[f] *Satago de vi. i.e. anxius sum de vi. Aul. Gel.*

[g] *Misereor, aris,* signifieth Actiuely, and hath an Accusatiue case. L. *Misereor* and *Miseresco* may haue a Datiue case, but more seldome.

The Datiue after the Verbes.

Q. WHat Verbes require a Datiue case?

A. All sorts of Verbes which are put acquisitiuely

Q. Vhat is it to be put [a] acquisitiuely?

A. To be put after the manner of getting something to them.

Q. What tokens haue such Verbes after them?

A. These tokens, *to* or *for.*

Q. What Verbes doe especially belong to this rule which haue thus a Datiue case?

A. [b] * Verbes which betoken, First, to profit or disprofit. Secondly, to compare. Thirdly, to giue or to restore. Fourthly, to promise or to pay. Fiftly, to command or shew. Sixtly, to trust. Seuenthly, to obey, or to bee against. Eightly, to threaten or bee angry with. Ninthly, *Sum* with his compounds, except *possum*, when they haue *to* or *for* after them. Tenthly. Verbes compounded with *Satis*, *benè* and *malè*. Eleuenthly, Verbes compounded with these Prepositions, *Præ, ad, con, sub, ante, post, ob, in,* and *inter*; except *præeo, præuinco, præcedo, præcurro, præuertor,* which will haue an Accusatiue case.

[a] *Subsidio diligentiam Comparare. h.e. ad subsidium: so habeo te ludibrio: istud habeo curæ, quæstui, prædæ, voluptati.* Hi h rto belongs ẏ which is called of some the eight case: as, *It clamor cœlo. i.e. in cœlum.*

[b] * Sundry of these Verbes haue somtimes other cases: which is vsually by reason of the change of their signification: as, *consulere alicui,* to giue counsell to any one, and *consulere aliquem,* to aske counsell of any one. Thus commonly the construction followeth the signification. So *Nuncio tibi,* & sometimes *nuncio ad te. Plaut. Credere duarum rerum,* & *omnium rerum credere. Plaut. Ignosco, condeno te. Gratulor tibi hanc rem, hac re,* or *hac de re. Dominari astris, dominari in suos, & dominari in omni re.* For *Tempero, moderor, refero, mitto, do,* as, *do tibi literas,* and *do ad te literas*: see the Latiue rule, *Dicimus Tempero, moderor.*

Q. What

Q. What Case will [c] *Sum* haue, when it is put for *habeo* to haue?

A. A Datiue.

Q. When *Sum* hath after him a Nominatiue case, and a Datiue: what Case may the Nominatiue be turned into?

A. Into the Datiue: so that *Sum* may (in such manner of speaking) haue a double Double Datiue case.

Q. Can onely *Sum* haue a double Datiue case?

A. Not onely *Sum*, but also many other Verbes may haue a double Datiue case, in such manner of speaking.

Q. Whereof?

A. One Datiue case of the Person, another of the thing.

Q. How may the Datiue case of the thing be resolued?

A. Either by the Nominatiue case whereof it is vsually made: as, *Sum tibi præsidio. h.e. præsidium*, or an Accusatiue case with a Preposition: as *Hoc tu tibi laudi ducis. i.e. ad laudem.*

[c] *Suppeto* to abound or bee sufficient, may haue a Datiue case, as, *Est* for *habeo.*

The Accusatiue case after the Verbe.

Q. WHat Verbes require an Accusatiue case?

A. Verbes transitiues.

* *Q.* What Verbes are those?

A. All Actiues, Commons, and Deponents, whose action or doing passeth into some other thing to expresse it by, and haue no perfect sense in themselues.

Transitiua, quorum actio transit in rem aliam.

Q. Whereof may they haue an Accusatiue case?

A. Of the dooer, or sufferer.

Q. May not Verbes Neuters haue an Accusatiue case?

A. Yes: of ther owne signification. [d].

Q. Are there not some Verbes which will haue two Accusatiue cases?

A. Yes: Verbes of [a] asking, teaching and [b] arraying.

Q. Whereof?

A. [c] One Accusatiue case of the sufferer, another of the thing.

[d] Verbes Neuters may also haue an Accusatiue case figuratiuely, that is, by some Trope or figure: as, by *Metaphora, Metonymia, Synecdoche, &c.* yet like as the Verbs Transitiues in whose place they are put as, *Ardebat Alexin*, for *vehementer amabat*, or else by *Enallage* or *Ellipsis*. See the rule, *Sunt quæ figurate.* [a] *Interrogo, posco, postulo, flagito, exigo.* [b] Also *Celo.* [c] One of the Accus. cases may be turned into the Ablatiue with a Preposition or without, as in the Latine rule:

The Ablatiue case after the Verbe.

Q. WHat Verbes will haue an Ablatiue case?

A. All Verbes require an Ablatiue case of the instrument, put with this signe *with* before it; or of [b] the cause, or of the manner of doing.

Q. What meane you by that?

A. All Verbes will haue an Ablatiue case of the word that signifieth the instrument wherewith any thing is done, hauing this signe *with* put before it; or of the word which signifieth the cause why any thing is done; or of the manner of doing of it.

Q. What case must the word which signifieth the price that any thing cost be put into, after Verbes?

A. Into the [c] Ablatiue.

Q. Must it alwayes be the Ablatiue?

A. Yes: [d] except in these Genitiues, when they are put alone without Substantiues: as, *Tanti, quanti, pluris, minoris, tantiuis, tantidem, quantiuis, quantilibet, quanticunque.*

* Q. If these words bee put with Substantiues, what Cases must they be then?

A. The Ablatiue; according to the Rule.

Q. What other words are vsed after Verbes of price in stead of their Casuall words?

A. These Aduerbes, *Carius* more deare, *vilius* more cheap, *melius* better, *peius* worse.

Q. What other Verbes require an Ablatiue Case properly?

A. Verbes of [f] plenty scarcenesse, filling, emptying, loading, or vnloading.

Q. What other?

[a] This ablat. case may vsually bee expresst by one of these Prepositions, *per, præ, propter, ob* or *cum*, as, *Taceo metu, h. e. præ metu.* They my also bee knowne by Particles of asking: as, *cur, quare, quomodo*, as, *Cur oderunt boni peccare? virtutis amore.*

[b] The Ablat. cases of the cause or manner of doing, haue sometimes Prepositions ioyned vnto them.

[c] *Vili, paulo*, &c. are oft put without Substantiues and the Substantiue *pretio* or the like vnderstood: so *multo, pauco, caro, immenso.*

[d] Some Substantiues of price are also put in the Genitiue case gouerned of the word *pretio* vnderstood, or the like word: as, *centussis, decussis*, and *valeo* may sometimes haue an Accusatiue case: as, *valere denos. arus.*

[e] So *Scateo, deficio, nitor, fraudo, addico as, cumulo, orbo, viduo, augeo, fastidio, dono, interdico, dico, as, opulento as.*

[f] Sundry Verbes of plenty, &c. may haue a Genit. as, *Abundo, egeo, impleo, satruo, carco, participo.* Some an Ablatiue with a Perposition, and sometime an Accusatiue.

A. *Vtor*

A. *Vtor*, [f] *fungor*, *fruor*, *potior*, *lætor*, *gaudeo*, *dignor*, *muto*, *munero*, *communico*, *officio*, *prosequor*, *impertio*, *impertior*: L. g *metior*, *niter*, *vescor*, *epulor*, *vino*, *glorior*, *supersedeo*.

Q. What Case will Verbes haue which signifie receiuing, distance or taking away?

A. An Ablat. case with one of these Prepositions: *à*, *ab*, *è*, *ex*, or *de*.

Q. But may not this Ablatiue case be turned into a Datiue?

A. Yes: after Verbes of taking away, or distance.

Q. What Case will Verbes of comparing or exceeding haue?

A. An Ablatiue case.

Q. What Ablatiue case?

A. Of the word that signifieth the measure of exceeding.

Q. If a Noune or a Pronoune Substantiue be ioyned with a Participle, either expressed or vnderstood, and haue no other word whereof it may be gouerned; what case shall it be put into?

A. The Ablatiue case absolute.

Q. What meane you by absolute.

A. Without other gouernement.

Q. By what words may this Ablatiue case be resolued?

A. By any of these words, *Dum*, *cum*, *quando*, *si*, *quanquam*, *postquam*.

Q. May not the same Verbe gouerne diuers cases?

A. Yes; in a diuers respect, as *Dedit mihi vestem pigneri*, *te præsente*, *propria manu*.

[f] *Fungor*, *fruor*, *potior*, &c. haue sometimes other cases; some an Accusatiue. some a Genitiue.

L. g *Metior* ioyned with these Aduerbs, *bene*, *male*, *melius*, *peius*, *optime*, *pessime* may haue an Ablatiue case with a Preposition.

[h] So *disco*, *dimitto*, *amitto*, *summoueo*, *abigo*, *amoueo*, *removeo*, *relego*, *prohibeo*, *propulso*, *defendo*, *vindico*, *depello*, *refræno*, *retraho*, *reprimo*, *arceo*, *revoco*, *declino*, *abstineo*, *nascor*.

[i] For the Ablatiue, Accusatiue, or Genitiue, after Verbs by the figure *Synecdoche*: see the Latin Rules, *Verbis quibusdam additur*, &c. *Quædam tamen efferuntur*; and the Rule in *Synecdoche*. *Per Synecd.*

Constructions of Verbes.

Passiues.

Q. WHat Case will a Verbe Passiue haue after him?

A. An Ablatiue case of the doer with a preposition.

Reg. Verbes Neuter Passiues signifying Passiuely, haue the same construction as Verbs Passiues: as, *vapulo*, *væneo*, *liceo*, *exulo*, *fio*.

en, and ſometime a Datiue.

Q. What meane you by thoſe words of the Dooer?

A. Of the Perſon which is meant to doe any thing.

Q. What other caſes may verbes Paſſiues haue beſides the Ablatiue or Datiue of the Dooer?

A. The ſame caſes that their Actiues haue: as, *Accuſaris à me furti, &c.* Participles of Verbes Paſſiues, as of the Pretertenſe and Future in *Dus*, haue vſually a Datiue caſe.

Q. What if the ſentence be made by the Verbe Actiue, in ſtead of the Paſſiue?

A. Then the Datiue or Ablatiue muſt bee turned into the Nominatiue, before the Verbe.

* Infinitiue Moodes are ſometimes put by *Enallage* for the Preterimperfect tenſe: ſometimes they are put alone, hauing the former Verbe or Adiectiue vnderſtood by *Ellipſis*.

* Q. What are Infinitiue Moodes vſually gouerned of?

A. Of certaine Verbes and Adiectiues.

Gerunds.

* The Infinitiue Moode may be ſometimes put in ſtead of a Gerund.

Q. WHat Caſe will * Gerunds and Supines haue?

A. The ſame Caſe as the Verbs which they come of.

The Gerund in *di*.

* Gerunds in *di* may ſometimes haue a Genitiue caſe Plurall, in ſtead of the caſe which the Verbe gouernes.

Q. WHen the Engliſh of the Infinitiue Mood Actiue, or of the Participle of the Preſent tenſe, commeth after any of theſe Noune Subſtantiues, *Studium, cauſa, &c.* what may it fitly be made by?

A. By the Gerund in *di*.

Q. What may the ſame Gerund in *di* be vſed after alſo?

A. After certaine Adiectiues.

The Gerund in *do*.

* So with any of theſe ſignes, *In, with, through, for, from* or *by*.

Q. WHen you haue the Engliſh of the Participle of the Preſent tenſe, with this ſigne * *of* or *with*, cõming after a Noune Adiectiue; what muſt it be made by?

A. The Gerund in *do*.

Q. What

Q. What else must be made by the Gerund in *do*?

A. The English of the Participle of the Present tense comming after a Substantiue, with this signe *in* or *by*, before him.

Q. How is the Gerund in *do* vsed?

A. Either without a Prepositiõ, or with one of these Prepositions, *à, ab, è, de, ex, cum, in.*

The Gerund in *dum*.

Q. IF you haue an English of the Infinitiue Mood comming after a reason, and shewing a cause of that reason; what must it be put in?

A. It must be put in the Gerund in *dum*.

Q. What is the Gerund in *dum* vsed after?

A. After one of these Prepositions; *Ad, ob, propter, inter, ante.*

Q. If you haue this English *must* or *ought*; in a sentence, where it seemeth that the Latine should bee made by the Verbe *Oportet*, signifying *It must*, or *It behooueth*; what may it be fitly put into?

A. The Gerund in *dum*, with this Verbe *est*, being set Impersonally, ioyned vnto it.

Q. What case then must that word be, which seemeth in the English to be the Nominatiue case?

A. The Datiue.

* Gerunds may be turned into Adiectiues Gerundiues. The Gerund in *di* into the Genitiue case. The Gerund in *do* into the Ablatiue. The Gerund in *dum* into the Accusatiue.

Supines.

Q. WHat signification hath the first Supine?

A. * The Actiue, signifying to do.

Q. What is it put after?

A. Verbes and Participles, which betoken mouing to a place.

Q. What signification hath the latter Supine?

* The Supines *Vœnum* and *nuptum* signifie Passiuely: as, *Do vœnum, do filiam nuptum* I giue my daughter to be married. So in all Neuter passiues, and with the Infinitiue Mood *iri*. Note that Poets vse to put the Infinitiue Mood for the first Supine. *Actum est, itum est, cessatum est*, seeme rather to be Impersonals of the preterperf. tense then Supines: like as in *surgit cubitu, redit venatu: cubitu* and *venatu* are rather to be taken for Nounes then Supines.

A. The

A. The ſignification of a Verbe Paſſiue.

Q. What doth it follow?

A. Nounes Adiectiues.

Q. What may this Supine be turned into?

A. Into the Infinitiue Moode Paſſiue; that wee may ſay indifferently, *Facile factu*, or *facile fieri*, eaſie to be done.

The Time.

Q. WHat Caſe muſt Nounes be with betoken part of time?

A. * Moſt commonly the Ablatiue; ſometime the Accuſa-

* Q. How can you know this?

A. By asking the queſtion *when*:

Q. What Caſe muſt Nounes be which betoken cotinuall terme of time, without any ceaſing or intermiſſion?

A. Commonly the Accuſatiue; ſometime the Ablatiue.

Q. How can you know when Nounes ſignifie continuall terme of time?

A. By asking this queſtion, How long?

* See peculiar kinds of ſpeech concerning Time, in the Latine rule, *Dicimus etiam in paucis diebus.*

* *Tertio vel ad tertium (diem) calendas, h. e. ante calendas.* So *In ante diem & ex ante diem Nonarum Ianuarij*, for *ex die ante*, &c.

Space of Place.

Q. WHat Caſes are Nounes put in which ſignifie ſpace betweene place and place?

A. * Commonly in the Accuſ. ſometime in the Ablatiue.

* *Abeſt bidui, h. e. ſpacium vel ſpacio bidui.*

A Place.

Q. NOunes Appellatiues, or names of great places [that is, names of Countries) if they follow a Verbe. ſignifying a motion or action, in a place, to a place, from a place, or by a place, whether muſt they be put with a Prepoſition, or without?

A. With a Prepoſition moſt commonly, though ſometime without?

Q. In a place, or at a place, if the place bee a proper name of

of a lesse place, as of a City or Towne, of the first or second Declension, and singular Number; what Case must it be put in?

A. In the Genitiue.

Q. What common Nounes, or names of places, signifying in or at a place, are in the same manner put in the Genitiue case?

A. These foure: [a] *Humi, domi, militiæ, belli.*

* Q. What Adiectiues may be ioyned with these Genitiues, *Humi, domi, &c?*

A. [b] Onely *meæ, tuæ, suæ, nostræ, vestræ, alienæ.*

* Q. If any other Adiectiues be ioyned vnto them, what case must they be put in?

A. In the Ablatiue.

Q. But if the place, in or at which any thing is done, be a proper name, of the third Declension, or Plurall Number; in what case must it be put?

A. In the Datiue or Ablatiue case.

Q. Is there no common Noune so put?

A. Yes, *Rus:* as, we say, *ruri* or *rure*, at or in the countrey.

Q. If your word be a proper name of some lesse place, as of a City or Towne, and signifie to a place; in what case must it bee put?

A. In the Accusatiue case, without a Prepositiō vsually.

Q. What other Nounes are so put?

A. *Domus* and *rus.*

Q. *From* a place or *by* a place, in lesser places; in what case must it be?

A. In the Ablatiue case without a Prepositiō.

Q. Are no other common Nounes so put?

A. Yes: onely *domus* and *rus*; all other Nounes may haue Prepositions.

a *Terræ* and *togæ* are vsed sometime like *humi, domi.*

b Tully hath *Huius domi est mortuus*, and *Domi eius erat educatus.*

Impersonals.

Q. WHether haue Verbes Impersonals any Nominatiue before them, as Personals haue?

A. No.

Q. What is their signe to know them by?

A. *It* or *there* commonly.

Q. But what if they haue neither of these signes before them?

A. Then the word that seemeth in the English to be the Nominatiue case, shall bee such case as the Verbe Impersonall will haue after him.

Q. What cases will Verbes Impersonals haue after them?

A. Some a Genitiue, some a Datiue, some an Accusatiue; some both an Accusatiue and a Genitiue.

Q. How many Impersonals require a Genitiue case?

A. Three: * *Interest*, *refert*, and *est*, being put for *interest*.

Q. Will these haue a Genitiue case of all words?

A. Yea: except *mea*, *tua*, *sua*, *nostra*, *vestra* and *cuia*, the Ablatiue cases of the Pronounes Possessiues: for these must bee put in the Ablatiue case after *Interest* and *refert*.

Q. What Impersonals require a Datiue case?

A. b *Libet*, *licet*, *patet*, *liquet*, *constat*, *placet*, *expedit*, *prodest*, *sufficit*, *vacat*, *accidit*, *conuenit*, *contingit*, with other like set downe in the Latine *Syntax*.

Q. How many will haue an Accusatiue case onely?

A. Foure: *Delectat*, c *decet*, *iuuat*, *oportet*: And these three; *Attinet*, *pertinet*, *spectat*, haue an Accusatiue with a Prepositiō.

Q. How many will haue an Accusatiue case with a Genitiue?

A. Sixe: *Pœnitet*, *tædet*, * *miseret*, *miseresc it*, *piget* and *pudet*.

Q. Verbes Impersonals of the Passiue voyce, d if they be formed of Verbes Neuters, what case doe they gouerne?

A Such case as the Verbes Neuters, whereof they come.

Q. What cases of the person haue all Verbes Impersonals of Passiue voyce, properly?

A. The same cases as other Verbes Passiues haue: that is, an Ablatiue with a Prepositiō, or sometimes a Datiue of the Doer.

Q. [illegible] this case alwayes set downe with it?

A. [illegible]: many times it is vnderstood.

Q. When a deede is signified to be done of many, the Verbe being a Verbe Neuter; what may be done elegantly?

A. The Verbe Neuter may be fitly changed into the Impersonall in *tur*.

* *Interest* and *refert* may bee put with other cases, sometimes: as, *Interest ad laudem meam. Parvo discrimine refert. Iuv. Interest. qu. in re est. Refert, q. refert. Hoc dominus ac pater interest*; *Interest* is here a Personall signifying: as if, *Dominus interest hoc, ac pater interest hoc*, by *Zeugma*.

b So *certum est*, *confert*, *competit*, *conducit*, *displicet*, *dolet*, *euenit*, *nocet*, *obest*, *præstat*, *stat*, *restat*, *benefit*, *malefit*, *satisfit*, *superest*.

c *Decet vobis* is a Greecisin, because wee say, *πρέπει ὑμῖν*.

* *Latet*, *fallet*, *fugit*, may thus haue an Accus. case: as, *me lat Menedemi vicē me miseret. Ter.*

d This is besides the case of the Doer, all Verbes Passiues haue the same case of the thing with the Actiues.

L. Q. May not Impersonals be changed into Personals.

A. Yes, sundry of them may sometimes: as, *Vternum dolet, arbustainuant.*

Construction of Participles.

Q. WHat cases doe Participles gouerne?

A. a Such case as the Verbes that they come of.

Q. What may Participles be changed into?

A. Into Nounes.

Q. How many wayes?

A. Foure.

Q. Which is the first?

A. When the voyce of a participle is construed with another case then the Verbe that it commeth of.

Q. Which is the second way?

A. When the Participle is compounded with a Preposition, with which the Verbe that it commeth of cannot be compounded.

Q. Which is the third?

A. VVhen it formeth all the degrees of Comparison?

Q. VVhich is the fourth?

A. VVhen it hath no respect, nor expresse difference of time.

Q. VVhen Participles are changed into Nounes, what are they called?

A. Nounes Participials.

Q. VVhat cases doe Participles gouerne when they are so changed into Nounes?

A. A Genitiue.

Q. Doe all Nounes Participials require a Genitiue case?

A. *Exosus, perosus, pertesus*, are accepted, and specially to be marked.

Q. VVhy?

A. Because though they seeme to bee Participles of the Passiue voyce, yet they commonly haue the Actiue signification, and doe gouerne an Accusatiue case.

a Yet Participles of Verbes Substantiues, and of Verbes of calling, and the like, haue commonly a Nominat. case after them, though they had a Vocat. before them: as, *Salue primus omnium parens, patriæ appellate, O puer future bonus & doctus* though wee may make it by *Antiptosis*.

Q. Haue they not alwayes so?

A. No: *Exosus* and *perosus* doe sometimes signifie Passiuely, and haue then a Datiue case: as, *Exosus Deo*, odious to God, or hated of God.

* Theſe Participles, *Natus, prognatus, ſatus, cretus, creatus, ortus, editus*, haue properly an Ablatiue caſe.

Conſtruction of Aduerbes.

Q. WHat caſe doe Aduerbes gouerne?

A. Some a Nominatiue, ſome a Genitiue, ſome a Datiue, ſome an Accuſatiue.

Q. What Aduerbes require a Nominatiue caſe?

A. *En* and *ecce*, when they are Aduerbes of ſhewing, haue commonly a Nominatiue, though ſometimes an Accuſatiue: but if they ſignifie vpbraiding, or reproaching, or diſgracing any thing, they haue onely an Accuſatiue.

Q. * What Aduerbes require a Genitiue?

A. [a] Aduerbes of quantity, time and place.

Q. What Aduerbes gouerne a Datiue caſe?

A. Certaine Aduerbes deriued of Nounes Adiectiues which require a Datiue caſe: as, [b] *Obuiam*, deriued of *obuius*, *ſimiliter* of *ſimilis*.

Q. Haue you not ſome Datiue caſes of Nounes Subſtantiues which are vſed Aduerbially; that is, made Aduerbes?

A. Yes: *Tempori, luci, veſperi.*

Q. VVhat Aduerbes require an Accuſatiue caſe?

A. Certaine which come of [c] Prepoſitions ſeruing to the Accuſatiue Caſe: as, * *propius* of *prope*.

Q. How many wayes may Prepoſitions bee changed into Aduerbes?

A. Two: firſt, when they are ſet alone without their caſe: ſecondly, when they doe forme all the degrees of Compariſon.

Q. VVhat Caſe will Aduerbes of the Comparatiue and Superlatiue degree haue?

A. Such caſes as Comparatiues and Superlatiues haue vſually.

Q. Haue they not alwayes ſo?

A. No: *Exoſus* and *peroſus* doe ſometimes ſignifie Paſſiuely, and haue then a Datiue caſe: as, *Exoſus Deo*, odious to God, or hated of God.

* In *vbi gentiũ & quo terrarũ*, *Gentium & terrarum* ſeeme to bee put for elegancy chiefely: as, in *minime gentium*.

a *Inſtar* alſo may either bee vſed as an Aduerbe with a Genitiue caſe, or elſe as a Noune vndeclined, with *ad* expreſſed or vnderſtood: as, *Inſtar montis ad inſtar caſtrorũ.*

b *Venit aduorſum mihi.*

c *Clanculum patres. Plaut. Clãculum à clam*, gouerning an Accuſatiue: as, *clam virum. Plaut. Cedo* vſed Aduerbially, ſignifying, Appoint thou: will haue an Accuſatiue caſe.

* *Proprius ſtabulis*, for *propius à ſtabulis.*

Con-

Construction of Coniunctions.

Q. WHat Cases doe Coniunctions gouerne?

A. They gouerne [a] none: but couple like cases.

Q. What meane you by that?

A. They ioyne together words in the same case.

Q. What Coniunctions doe couple like cases?

A. All Copulatiues, Disiunctiues, and these foure, *quàm, nisi, praterquam, an.*

Q. May they not sometimes couple diuers cases?

A. Yes: in regard of diuerse construction.

Q. Doe Coniunctions Copulatiues and Disiunctiues couple nothing but cases?

A. Yes: they commonly ioyne together like [b] Moods and Tenses.

Q. May they not ioyne together diuers Tenses?

A. Yes: sometimes.

a *Ergo* being put for *causa* may haue a genit. case: as, *Nimus ergo venimus*, not properly.

b For Moods to be ioyned to Aduerbes and Coniunctions because they are many and very necessary to bee knowne, cause the scholers to learne the Latine rules beginning at *Quibus verborum modis*, and to bee perfect in thē.

Construction of Prepositions.

Q. IS [a] the Preposition *in*, alwayes set downe with his case?

A. No: it is sometimes vnderstood; and yet the word put in the Ablatiue case, as well as if the Preposition were set downe.

Q. Are not sundry other Prepositions oft vnderstood also, as well as *in*?

A. Yes.

Q. What cases doe Verbes require which are compounded with Prepositions?

A. They sometimes require the case of the Prepositions which they are compounded with; that is, the same case which their Preposition requires. And oft times Verbes compounded with *a, ab, ad, con, de, e, ex, in*, haue the same Prepositions repeated with their cases, and that more elegantly: as *Abstinuerunt à viris.*

a For the gouernment of prepositions, see before in the Preposition.

Abdicauet se prætura. Cic. *Appulit terram.*

Construction of Interiections.

Q. WHat cases doe Interiections require?
A. Some a Nominatiue, some a Datiue, some an Accusatiue, some a Vocatiue.

Q. What Interiections require a Nominatiue case?
A. [a] *O.*

Q. What a Datiue?
A. [b] *Hei* and *Veh*, or *ve.*

Q. What an [c] Accusatiue?
A. [d] *Hem* and *proh.*

Q. What a Vocatiue?
A. *Proh*, and sometimes *Ah*, *oh* and *heu.*

* Q. Are not Interiections sometimes put absolutely, without case?
A. Yes: often.

a *Vah* hath also a Nominatiue.
b *Hei* is found both with a Nominat. and a Vocat. also
c *Hem astutias. Ter. Hem tibi voluptatem.* So *Apage & eheu:*
d *Heu* and *proh* may sometime haue a Nominatiue case.

For the figuratiue construction differing from these rules, see the rules De figuris, *after the end of the Latine Syntax: and more briefly, in* Master Farnabees Tropes *and* Figures.

THE

THE POSING OF THE RVLES, CALLED *Propria quæ Maribus.*

Generall rules of proper Names, and first of proper Maſculines.

Queſtion.

HOw can you know what Gender a Noune is of?

A. I haue certaine rules at *Propria quæ maribus*, which teach me the Genders of Nounes.

Q. How can ye know by theſe rules?

A. Firſt, I muſt looke, according to the order of my Accidence, whether it be a Subſtantiue or an Adiectiue: If it be a Subſtantiue, I haue my rule betweene *Propria* and *Adiectiua vnam, &c.*

Q. If it be a Subſtantiue, what muſt you looke for next?

A. Whether it be a Proper name, or a Common, called an Appellatiue.

Q. If it be a Proper name, what muſt you looke for then?

A. Whether it belong to the male kinde or female; that is, to the hee, or ſhee.

Q. If it be a Proper name belonging to the male kinde, what Gender is it?

A. The Maſculine.

Q. Where is your rule?

A. *Propria quæ maribus tribuuntur, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. All

A. All Proper names belonging to the male kinde, [or which were wont to goe vnder the names of hees] are the Maſculine Gender.

Q. How many kindes of proper Maſculines haue you belonging to that Rule?

A. Fiue: Names of heatheniſh gods, men, * floods, moneths, windes.

* *Styx, Cocytus, Lethe,* are Greeke words, and names of ſtãding ponds or fennes, not riuers, and ſo are of the Feminine Gender. * *Albula pota Deo; aqua* is vnderſtood by *Syntheſis.* So *tepedum Iader, flumen* is vnderſtood: or elſe it is the Neuter, becauſe it is a barbarous word vndeclined.

Proper Feminines.

Q. IF it be a proper name, belonging to the female kinde, or ſhees; what Gender muſt it be?

A. The Feminine.

Q. Where is your Rule?

A. *Propria fœmineum.*

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. All Proper names belonging to the female kinde, [or going vnder the names of ſhees] are the Feminine Gender.

Q. How many kindes of proper Feminines haue you belonging to that rule?

A. Fiue: names of Goddeſſes, Women, Cities, Countries, Ilands.

a *Abidos* is a Greeke word, and thought to be the name of a ſtreight or narrow ſea: or if a towne, it is to bee referred to *Maſcula Sulmo Agragas.*

Q. Are all names of Cities the Feminine Gender?

A. Yea, all; except two of the Maſculine: as, a *Sulmo* and *Agragas.* Three of the Neuter: as, *Argos, Tybur, Præneſte:* And one both Maſculine and Neuter: as, *Anxur.*

Q. Where is your rule for thoſe which are excepted?

A. *Excipienda tamen quædam.*

Generall rules of Appellatiues.

Q. BVt if your Noune bee none of theſe kindes of Proper names mentioned at *Propria quæ maribus,* but ſome Appellatiue or common name: how muſt you finde the Rule?

A. It

A. It it then either the name of a tree, or of some bird, beast, or fish, or of some other more common name; all which haue their speciall rules.

Q. Where is the rule for names of trees?

A. *Appellatiua arborum erunt, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. All names of trees are of the Feminine Gender: except *spinus* and *oleaster*, of the Masculine; and *Siler, suber, thus, robur* and *acer*, of the Neuter Gender.

Epicens.

Q. WHere is the Rule for birds, beasts, and fishes?

A. *Sunt etiam volucrum.*

Q. What is the meaning?

A. The names of birds, beasts, and fishes, are the Epicene Gender.

Q. What is the common exception from all Nounes concerning their Gender?

A. *Omne quod exit in um.*

Q. What is the meaning of that?

A. That all Nounes Substantiues proper or common, ending in *um*, are the [a] Neuter Gender: so is euery Substantiue vndeclined.

[a] So *Londinum, Eboracum, Brũdusium* are Neuters.

[a] Q. Are all Substantiues ending in *um*, the Neuter Gender?

A. All, but names of men and [b] women: according to that rule of *Despauterius: Vm neutrum pones, hominum si propria tolles.*

[b] *Glycerium Philotium, Phanium*, being proper names of women, and made Latine words, are the feminine Gender, though they come of Greeke Appellatiues which are the Neut.

Q. But how shall the Gender be knowne in Epicens, and so in all other Appellatiues?

A. By the Genitiue case.

Q. By what rules?

A. *Dicta Epicœna quibus, &c.* And *Nam genus hic semper dignoscitur ex Genitiuo.*

Q. How by the Genitiue case?

A. By considering whether it increase or no; and if it increase, whether it increase sharp or flat; or as wee may terme it more easily, long, or short.

Q. When is a Noune said to increase?

A. When it hath moe syllables in the Genitiue case, then in the Nominatiue: as, *virtus, virtûtis.*

Q. How many speciall rules haue you to know the Gender, by the increasing, or not increasing, of the Genitiue case?

A. Three.

Q. Which be they?

A. The first is, *Nomen non crescens Genitiuo,*

The second: *Nomen crescentis penultima si Genitiui syllaba acuta sonet, &c.*

The third: *Nomen crescentis penultima si Genitiui sit grauis, &c.*

The first speciall Rule.

Q. WHat is the meaning of your first speciall Rule, *Nomen non crescens?*

A. Euery Noune Substantiue common, not [a] increasing in the Genitiue case [b] singular, as the Feminine Gender; sauing those excepted in the rules following.

Q. How many sorts haue you excepted?

A. Some of the Masculine Gender, some of the Neuter, some of the Doubtfull, some of the Common of two.

Q. How many Rules haue you of Masculines excepted, not increasing?

A. Foure: 1. *Masculanomina in a, &c.* 2. *Masculа Græcorum, &c.* 3. *Masculа item verres.* 4. *Masculа in er, seu venter.*

Q. WHat meane you by *Masculanomina in a dicuntur, &c?*

A. Many names of offices of men ending in *a*, are the Masculine Gender; as, *Hic Scriba, æ*, a scribe or a scriuener.

Q. WHat is the meaning of the second Rule, *Masculа Græcorum, &c?*

A. All Nounes of the [c] first Declension in Greeke being made Latine Nounes, and ending in *as, es*, or *a*, are the Masculine Gender: as, *Hic Satrapas, æ, hic Athletes, æ*, or *athleta æ, &c.*

Q. WHat is the meaning of the third Rule, *Masculaitem verres?*

A. These

* *Aulai, aurai*, and the like do not increase properly, but by changing and resoluing the dipthong *æ* into *ai* after the old mãner.

b This not increasing is meant of the Genit. singular onely, not Plurall.

c Some fewe are excepted: as, *Charta, Margarita, Cataracta, Catapulta*, which are of the Feminine. *Stockwood.*

A. These words are also the Masculine Gender; *verres, natalis, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of *Masculà in er, seu venter, &c?*

A. Nounes Substantiues ending in *er os*, or *us*, not increasing in the Genitiue case, are the Masculine Gender: as, *hic venter ventris, hic logos gi, hic annus i.*

Q. Is there no exception from that rule *Masculà in er?*

A. Yes: *Fœminei generis sunt mater, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. That these words ending in *er, os*, and [d] *us*, are the Feminine Gender, excepted from *Masculà in er, &c.* as, *Hæc mater, matris, &c.* so *ficus* of the fourth Declension put for a fig. And words ending in *us*, comming of Greeke words in *os*: as, *papyrus, &c.* with sundry other of the same kinde in *us*, comming of Feminines in Greeke.

Q. Where is your rule of Neuters not increasing?

A. *Neutrum nomen in e, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. Euery Noune ending in *e*, hauing *is* in the Genitiue case; and euery Noune ending in *on*, or in *um*, [e] not increasing; also *hippomanes, cacoëthes, virus, pelagus*, are the Neuter Gender: *Vulgus* is the Masculine and Neuter.

Q. Where is your rule for Doubtfuls, not increasing?

A. *Incerti generis sunt talpa, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. These words are of the doubtfull Gender; *talpa, dama, &c.* so *ficus* for a disease, making *fici* in the Genitiue case, &c.

Q. Where is your rule for Commons not increasing?

A. *Compositum à verbo dans a &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. Euery compound Noune ending in *a*, being deriued of a Verbe, and not increasing, is the Common of two Genders: as, *Graingena*, being deriued of the Verbe *Gigno, &c.* so are *senex auriga*, and the rest of that rule.

[d] *Anus* for an old woman, is sometimes found to make *anus* in the Genitiue case singular, as if it were of the third declension, after the old maner.

[e] *Iusiurandum*, doth not increase properly, that is, in the last word and last syllable; but onely in the first wherewith it is cõpounded.

The ſecond ſpeciall Rule.

Q. WHere is your ſecond ſpeciall Rule?

A. *Nomen creſcentis penultima ſi Genitiui ſyllaba acuta ſonet, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. Euery Noune Subſtantiue common, increaſing ſharp or long in the Genitiue caſe, is the Feminine Gender; ſaue thoſe excepted in the rules following.

Q. What meane you by that, To increaſe ſharp or long?

A. To haue the laſt ſyllable but one, of the Genitiue caſe increaſing, to be lifted vp in pronouncing, or to bee pronounced long: as, * *Virtus virtûtis.*

Q. How many chiefe exceptions haue you from this Rule?

A. Foure: ſome words of the Maſculine, ſome of the Neuter, ſome of the Doubtfull, ſome of the Common, are excepted.

Q. How many rules haue you of acute or long Maſculines excepted?

A. Three: *Maſcula dicuntur monoſyllaba, &c. 2. Maſcula ſunt etiam polyſyllaba in n. 3. Maſcula in er, or, & os.*

Q. What is the meaning of the firſt rule, *Maſcula dicuntur, &c.*

A. Theſe Nounes of one ſyllable increaſing acute or long, are the Maſculine Gender: as, *Sal, ſol, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of *Maſcula ſunt etiam polyſyllaba in n, &c?*

A. All Nounes ending in *n*, being of moe ſyllables than one, and increaſing long in the Genitiue caſe, are the Maſculine Gender: as, *Hic Acarnan, ânis.* So all ſuch words ending in *o*, ſignifying a body, or bodily things: as, *Leo, circulio.* So alſo *ſenio, ternio, ſermo, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of the third rule, *Maſcula in er, or, & os, &c.*

A. All Nounes ending in *er*, *or* and *os*, increaſing ſharpe or long, are the Maſculine Gender: as, *creater, conditor, heros, ois.*

So

* So *Dos dotis: eos eotis: res rei: ſpes ſpei. Dote fero* in *Plaut.* ſeemeth to be falſe printed; *fero* for *fera* or *fere.*

So all other words in that rule, and may ending in *dens*: as, *bidens*, with words compounded of *As, assis*: as, *Drodans, semis, semissis, &c.*

* So *Sextans. Quadras. Trions.* } of *as*

Q. Haue you no exception from theſe two laſt rules?

A. Yes? there are foure words excepted, which are of the feminine Gender (as *Syren, mulier, ſoror, vxor*) by *Sunt muliebre genus, ſyren, &c.*

Quincùx. Septunx. Deunx. Dextans. } on *cia as.*

Q. Where is your rule for Neuters increaſing ſharpe or long?

A. *Sunt Neutralia & hæc monoſyllaba, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. Theſe words of one ſyllable increaſing ſharp or long, are the Neuter Gender: as, *Mel, fel.* Alſo all words of moe ſyllables ending in *al*, or in *ar*, increaſing long: as, *Capital, ălis, laquear, &c.* Onely *Halec*, is of the Neuter and Feminine Gender: as, *Hæc vel hoc halec.*

Q. Where is your rule for long Doubtfuls?

A. *Sunt dubia hæc, python, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of it?

A. Theſe words increaſing ſharpe, are the Doubtfull Gender: as, *Python, ſcrobs, &c.* So *ſtirps* for a ſtump of a tree, and *calx* for a heele. Alſo *dies* a day; except that *dies* is onely the Maſculine Gender, in the Plurall Number.

Q. VVhere is the rule of ſharpe or long Commons?

A. *Sunt commune parens, &c.*

Q. VVhat is the meaning of that rule?

A. Theſe words increaſing ſharpe, are the Common of two Genders: as, *Parens, author, &c.* And ſo the compounds of *frons*: as *bifrons*; with *cuſtos* and the reſt of the Rule.

The third and laſt ſpeciall Rule.

Q. GIue mee your third ſpeciall Rule.

A. *Nomen creſcentis penultima ſi Genitivi ſit gravis, &c.*

Q. VVhat is the meaning of that Rule?

A. Euery Noune Subſtantiue Common, increaſing flat

or ſhort in the Genitiue caſe, is the Maſculine Gender.

Q. What meane you by this, To increaſe flat?

A. To haue the laſt ſyllable, but one, preſſed downe flat in the pronouncing: as, *Sanguis, ſanguinis.*

Q. How many exceptions haue you from this Rule?

A. Foure: ſome Feminines are accepted, ſome Neuters, ſome Doubtfuls, ſome Commons.

Q. How many rules haue you of Feminines encreaſing ſhort?

A. Two: *Fœminei Generis ſit hyperdiſſyllabon in do*; And *Gracula in as, vel in is, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of *Fœminei generis ſit hyperdiſſyllabon, &c?*

A. Euery Noune of moe ſyllables then two, ending in [a] *do*, and making *dinis* in the Genitiue caſe (as *Dulcedo, dulcedinis*) and in *go*, making *ginis* (as, *compago compaginis*) if they increaſe ſhort, are the Feminine Gender: ſo are *virgo, grando*, and the reſt of that rule.

Queſt. What is the meaning of *Gracula in as vel in is, &c.*

A. That Latine words ending in *as*, or in *is*; if they be made of Greeke words, and increaſing ſhort in the Genitiue caſe, are the Feminine Gender: as, *Lampas lampadis, iaſpis iaſpidis.* So *pecus, udis: forfex, cis, ſupellex, ilis,* [b] and the reſt of that rule.

Q. Where is your rule of ſhort Neuters?

A. *Eſt neutrale genus, &c.*

Q. VVhat is the meaning of that rule?

A. All Nounes ending in *a*, ſignifying a thing without life, if they increaſe ſhort, are the Neuter Gender: ſo all ſuch Nounes ending in *n*, as *omen*, in *ar*, as *iubar*, in *ur*, as *iecur*, in *us*, as *onus*, in *put*, as *occiput*: Except *pecten* and *furfur*; which are the Maſculine. And ſo all the reſt of that rule are the Neuter Gender: as *Cadauer, verber,* [c] *iter*, &c. and *pecus*, making *pecoris.*

Q. Giue the rule of ſhort Doubtfuls.

A. *Sunt dubij generis cardo, margo, &c.*

Q. VVhat is the meaning of it?

A. Theſe words increaſing ſhort, are the Doubtfull Gender:

[a] *Cupido* for a greedy deſire, is ſometimes vſed in the Maſculine Gender; as *Auri cætus cupido:* ſo when there is alluſion to *Cupid.*

[b] *Mulier* may better bee referred to this rule, becauſe it commonly increaſeth ſhort; and may bee ioyned to the end of the rule thus, *Et mulier, namque hac melius ſub claſſe locatur.*

[c] *Iter* makes *itineris*, in the Genitiue, of an old word *itiner. Spinther* a tache or claſp, may bee referred hither being of the Neuter.

der: as *cardo, margo, &c.*

Q. Giue the rule of ſhort Commons.

A. *Communis generis ſunt iſta, &c.*

Q. VVhat is the meaning?

A. Theſe words are the Common of two, increaſing ſhort: as, [d] *vigil vigilis, &c.*

[d] *Homo* and *nemo* are ſometimes found in the Feminine Gender: as, *Scio neminem pereriſſe hic. Quia homo nata erat*, Cicero. *Nec vxor hominem ſonat, O Dea certe*, Virg.

The generall Rule of Adiectiues.

Q. VVHere begins your rule for Adiectiues?

A. *Adiectiua vnam, &c.*

Q. How many rules are there of them?

A. Fiue. 1. For all Adiectiues of one termination like *fœlix*. 2. for all of two terminations like *Triſtis*. 3. for all of three terminations like *bonus*. 4. Adiectiues declined but with two Articles like Subſtantiues. 5. for Adiectiues of proper declining.

Q. Giue your rule for all Adiectiues of one termination like *Fœlix*.

A. *Adiectiua vnam duntaxat, &c.*

Q. VVhat is the meaning of that Rule?

A. Adiectiues hauing but onely one word or termination in the Nominatiue caſe, that one word is of all three Genders: as, *Nom. Hic, hæc & hoc fœlix.*

Q. Giue your rule for all Adiectiues of two terminations like *Triſtis*.

A. *Sub gemina ſi voce, &c.*

Q. VVhat is the meaning of that Rule?

A. If Adiectiues haue two words or terminations in the Nominatiue caſe, as *omnis* and *omne*; the firſt word as *omnis*, is the Common of two Genders, or the Maſculine and the Feminine, the ſecond as *omne* is the Neuter: as, *hic & hæc omnis & hoc omne.*

Q. VVhat is your rule for all Adiectiues of three terminations, like *bonus, a, um*?

A. *At*

A. *At si tres variant voces.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. If Adiectiues haue three words or terminations in the Nominatiue case, as *Sacer, sacra, sacrum*; the first as *Sacer* is the Masculine, the second as *sacra* is the Feminine, the third as *sacrum* is the Neuter.

Q. Where is your rule for those Adiectiues which are declined like Substantiues, with two Articles onely?

A. *At sunt qua flexu, &c.*

Q. Giue me the meaning of that rule.

A. These Adiectiues are Substantiues by declining, yet Adiectiues by nature and vse: as, *Hic & hac pauper, Gen. huius pauperis:* so *puber*, and the rest.

Q. But may not some of these be found in the Neuter Gender?

A. Yes; * sometimes; but more seldome.

* *Diues, opum, sospes depositū, pauperis tuguriy, ubere solo.*

Q. Giue your rules for those which haue a speciall kinde of declining.

A. *Hac proprium quendam, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. These words haue a speciall declining, differing somewhat from all examples in the Accidence.

Q. Shew me how.

A. Thus, *Hic campester, hac campestris, hoc campestre*: or *hic & hac campestris, & hoc campestre. Gen. huius campestris.* In the rest of the cases they are declined like *tristis.*

Q. What is the meaning of those last words, *Sunt qua deficiunt, &c.*

A. That there are certaine other Adiectiues which are Defectiues: which shall be spoken of in another place, with some others.

Q. Where is that?

A. In the Heteroclits.

POSING OF THE RVLES OF THE HETERO-CLITS, COMMONLY called, *Qua Genus.*

Hetroclits.

Question.

HAue you not some other Nounes, of another kinde of declining then those at *Propria quæ maribus?*

A. Yes: we haue sundry, in the rules which we call *Qua Genus.*

Q. What are those Nounes tearmed properly?

A. Hetroclits.

Q. What meane you by Hetroclits?

A. Nounes of another manner of declining; that is, Nounes declined other wise then the ordinary manner.

How many generall kindes are there of Hetroclits?

A. three: *Variantia genus, defectiua, redundantia*: that is, such as change their Gender or Declining. Secondly, such as want some case or Number. Thirdly, such as haue ouermuch in declining.

Q. Where are these set downe together?

A. In the two first verses of *Qua genus.*

Q. Shew me how.

A. first, these words, *Qua genus aut flexum variant*, doe note those that vary. Secondly, these words *quæcunque nouato ritu deficiunt*, doe signifie the defectiues. Thirdly, these words, *superántue*, doe signifie those which redound or haue too much.

Heteroclits varying their Gender.

Q. WHere begin your Rules for those which vary their Gender and declining?

A. *Hæc genus hæc partim, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of the Rule?

A. These words change their Gender and declining.

Q. How many sorts haue you of these?

A. Sixe, set downe in three generall rules.

Q. Name the sorts.

A. First, some of the Feminine Gender in the Singular Number, and the Neuter in the Plurall. Secondly, Neuters in the Singular Number, Masculines and Neuters in the Plurall. Thirdly, Neuters Singular, Masculines onely in the Plurall. Fourthly, Neuters Singular, Feminines Plurall. Fiftly, Masculines Singular, Neuters Plurall. Sixtly, Masculines Singular, Masculines and Neuters Plurall.

Q. Where is your rule for Feminines Singular, Neuters Plurall?

A. [a]*Pergamus infœlix, &c. Singula fœmineis, neutris pluralia gaudent.*

a *Hoc Pergamõ* is a Greeke word, *Pergamũ* is found in *Plautus* in the Neuter. *Stock.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule.

A. These two words, *Pergamus* and *Supellex* are the Feminine Gender in the Singular Number, the Neuter in the Plurall: as, *Hæc Pergamus, pergami*; In the Plurall, *Hæc pergama, horum pergamorum*: so *hæc supellex. Plur. hæc supellectilia.*

Q. Giue your rules for Neuters Singular, Masculines and Neuters Plurall?

A. *Dat prior his numerus, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. These foure words, *Rastrum, frænum, filum,* and *Capistrum*, are of the Neuter Gender in the Singular Number, Masculine and Neuter in the Plurall: as, *hoc Rastrum, Plur. hi rastri vel hæc rastra, &c.*

Q. Where

Q. Where is the rule for Neuters Singular, which are Maſculines onely in the Plurall?

A. *Sed addi: Maſcula duntaxat cœlos, &c.*

Q. Giue me the meaning of that rule.

A. *Cœlum* and *Argos* are the Neuter Gender in the ſingular Number, and the Maſculine onely in the Plurall: as, *Hoc cœlum, Plural. hi cœli, tantùm:* ſo *hoc Argos, Plural. Argi.*

Q. Where is the rule for Neuters Singular, Feminines Plurall?

A. *Nundinum & hinc epulum, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning?

A. That theſe three, *Nundinum, epulum, balneum*, are Neuters in the ſingular Number, and Feminines onely in the Plurall.

Q. Are none of theſe the Neuter Gender in the Plurall Number?

A. The Poet *Iuuenal* hath *Balnea* in the Plurall Number.

Q. Giue me the rule for Maſculines Singular, Neuters Plurall.

A. *Hæc maribus dantur, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that?

A. Theſe eight words are Maſculines Singular, Neuters Plurall; to wit, *Menalus, Dyndimus, Iſmarus, Tartarus, Taygetus, Tenarus, Maſſicus, Gargarus.*

Q. Where is the rule of the Maſculines Singular, Maſculines and Neuters Plurall?

A. *At numerus genus his dabit, &c.*

Q. Giue the meaning.

A. Theſe foure words, *Sibilus, iocus, locus, auernus*, are of the Maſculine Gender in the Singular Number, Maſculine and Neuter in the Plurall.

Defectiues.

Q. WHere begin your rules for the Heteroclits, called Defectiues?

A. *Quæ sequitur manca, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. All these sorts of nounes following, are lame [or defectiue] in Number or in Case.

Q. Rehearse the seuerall sorts of Defectiues, as they are set downe in your booke, before the rules or in the margents.

A. Aptots, Monoptots, Diptots, Triptots, Nounes wanting the Nominatiue and Vocatiue. Nounes wanting the Vocatiue case onely: Propers wanting the Plurall Number: Neuters singular wanting certaine cases in the Plurall: Appellatiues Masculines wanting the Plurall: Feminines wanting the Plurall: Neuters wanting the Plurall: Masculines wanting the Singular: Feminines wanting the Singular: Neuters wanting the Singular.

Aptots.

Q. WHich are those which you call Aptots?

A. Such as haue no seuerall case, but are alike in all cases.

Q. Where is the rule of them?

A. *Quæ nullum variant casum, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. These words vary no case, and are therefore called Aptots: As, [a] *Fas, nil, nihil, instar*: so, many ending in *n*, and in *s*. In *u*, as, *Cornu, genu*: *s*, as, *Gummi, frugi*: So also *Tempe, tot, quot*; and all numbers from three to a hundred.

Q. Haue these no number?

A. Yes: *Fas, nil, nihil, instar, cornu, genu gummi*, are of the Singular Number vndeclined. [b] *Frugi*, both Singular and Plurall vndeclined. [c] *Tempe* of the Plurall vndeclined. *Tot, quot*, and all numbers from three to a hundred (as, [d] *Quatuor, quinque, &c.*) are the Plurall number vndeclined.

[a] *Frit*, the light corne in the toppe of the eare: *Git*, the herbe *Nigella Romana*: *Tax*, a yerke or sound of a lash or of a whippe, are also Aptots.

[b] *Penao* is vsed both in the Singular and Plurall.

[c] *Tempe* in the Neuter Gender, and Plurall number of the first Declension of the Contracts in Greeke, as, *Teichea, Teichea*: so it makes *e* long in the rule, *Sic Tempe, tot, quot, &c.* as, *Thessala Tempe*.

[d] *Ambo* and *duo* are found to be of all Genders and Cases vndeclined, as *duo* in Greeke.

Q. Are

Q. Are none of these declined in either Number?

A. Yes; *Cornu* and *Genu*, with others ending in *u*, are declined wholly in the Plurall Number.

Q. How decline you *fas*, and the rest of the Singular number?

A. *Sing. Hoc Fas inuariabile.*

Q. How decline you words in *u*, as, *Cornu.*

A. *Hoc cornu inuariabile in Sing. Plur. Hæc cornua, horum cornuum, his cornibus, &c.*

Q. Decline *Tempe.*

A. *Plur. Hæc Tempe inuariabile.*

Q. How decline you *Tot*, and those of the Plurall Number? This is the vsuall manner.

A. *Plur. Tot inuariabile:* or, *Hi, hæ, & hæc Tot inuar:* so *Hi, hæ, & hæc quatuor, inuar, &c.*

Monoptots.

Q. WHich call you Monoptots?

A. Such words as are found in one oblique case.

Q. What meane you by an oblique case?

A. Any besides the Nominatiue and the Vocatiue.

Q. Giue your rule for Monoptots.

A. *Estque Monoptoton, &c.*

Q. What meane you by it?

A. These words [a] *Noctu, natu, iussu, iniussu, astu, prompsu, permissu*, are of the Ablatiue case Singular. *Astus* is read also in the Plurall Number. *Inficias* is found onely in the Accusatiue case Plurall.

[a] *Noctu* is found of the Feminine Gender for *nocte.*

Q. Decline *Noctu.*

A. *Ablat. Hoc Noctu*; so the rest.

Q. Decline *Inficias.*

A. *Accus. Has inficias.*

Diptots.

Q. WHat words doe you call Diptots?

A. Such haue but two cases.

Q. Giue the rule.

A. *Sunt Diptota quibus, &c.*

Q. Giue the meaning of the rule.

A. These words haue but only two cases in the singular number, *fors forte, sponte sponte, plus pluris, iugeris iugere, verberis verbere, tantundem tantidem, impetis impete, vicem vice.* These haue two in the Plurall number, *repetundarum repetundis, suppetiæ suppetias.*

Q. Haue none of those words of the Singular number, all the cases of the Plurall number?

A. Yes: these foure, *verberis, vicem, plus* and *ingere.*

Q. Giue the rule for them.

A. *Verberis, atque vicem, sic plus, &c.*

Triptots.

Q. WHat words doe you call Triptots?

A. Such as haue but three cases in the Singular number.

Q. Giue the rule.

A. *Tres quibus inflectis, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. These two words [a] *precis* and *opis*, haue but three cases in the Sing. number: as, *precis, precem, prece; opis, opem, ope: fugis* and *ditionis* want only the Nominatiue and Vocatiue, and *vis* commonly wanteth the Datiue: but they all haue the Plurall number whole.

a *Terence* hath *preci* in the Datiue. *Nihil est preci loci relictū. Vis* is seldome read in the Datiue.

Q. Giue your rule for those which want the Vocatiue case.

A. *Quæ referunt, vt qui, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. All Relatiues, Interrogatiues, Distributiues, Indefinites, and all Pronounes, besides *tu, meus, noster* and *nostras*, do lacke the Vocatiue case.

Q. Giue

Q. Giue your Rules of Proper Names, wanting the Plurall Number.

A. *Propria cuncta notes, quibus, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. This shortly: All Proper names, names of graine [or corne] things reckned by waight, herbes, moist things, metals, doe naturally and commonly want the Plurall number.

Q. But may not Proper names sometimes haue the Plurall number?

A. Yes: but not properly, that is, not when they are taken for proper names; but when they are taken for Appellatiues or common Nounes: Or when there are moe of the same name.

Q. Shew me how by example.

A. As, when *Catones* are taken for wise men, such as *Cato* was: *Decij* put for valiant men, such as *Decius* was: *Mecenates* put for worthy Noblemen, such as *Mecenas* was; then they are in the Plurall Number. Or, when there are sundry called *Decius*, or by any the like name.

Q. Giue the rule for this exception.

A. *Est vbi pluralem retinent, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that?

A. These sometimes haue the Plurall Number, sometimes they want it.

Q. Giue your rule of Neuters Singular, wanting certaine cases in the Plurall.

A. * *Ordea, farra, forum, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. These Neuters, *Hordeum, far, forum, mel, mulsum, defrutum, thus*, haue onely three cases in the Plurall Number: that is, the Nominatiue, Accusatiue, and Vocatiue.

Q. Decline *Hordeum.*

A. Sing. *Nom. hoc hordeum, Gen. huius hordei.* Plu. *Nom. hac hordea, Accus. hordea, Voc. hordea.*

* *Hordea.* This rule is set for an exception from *Propria cuncta notes.*

Q. Giue your rule of Appellatiues Masculines wanting the Plurall Number.

A. *Hos-*

A. *Hesperus & vesper, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of it?

A. These Masculines, *Hesperus, vesper, pontus, limus, fimus, penus, sanguis, æther*, and *nemo* (which is of the common of two Genders) doe want the Plurall Number.

* Q. Hath *Nemo* all the cases in the Singular Number?

A. It is seldome read in the Genitiue or Vocatiue: according to that rule of *Despauterius*; *Nemo caret Genito quinto, numeróque secundo*: *Nemo* wants the Genitiue, and Vocatiue Singular, and the Plurall Number.

Q. Giue your rule of Feminines, wanting the Plurall Number.

A. *Singula Fœminei generis, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. These Feminines doe commonly want the Plurall Number; *Pubes, salus, talio, indoles, tussis, pix, humus, lues, sitis, fuga, quies, cholera, fames, bilis, senecta, iuuentus*. But *Soboles* and *labes* haue the Nominatiue, Accusatiue and Vocatiue in the Plurall Number: and so haue all Nounes of the fift Declension: except *res, species, facies, acies*, and *dies*; which haue the Plurall Number whole.

Q. Are there no other Feminines wanting the Plurall Number?

A. Yes: names of vertues and vices doe commonly want the Plurall Number: as, *Stultitia, inuidia, sapientia, desidia*, and many other words like.

Q. Giue your Rule of Neuters wanting the Plurall.

A. *Nec licet his Neutris, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of it?

A. These Neuters want the Plurall number; *Delicium, senium, lethum, cœnum, salum, barathrum, virus, vitrum, viscum, penum, iustitium, nihilum, ver, lac, gluten,* [a] *halec, gelu, solium, iubar.*

[a] *Halec*, as it is the Feminine, hath *haleces* in the Plurall Number. *Hor.*

Q. Giue

Q. Giue me your Rule of Maſculines wanting the Singular Number.

A. *Maſcula ſunt tantùm, &c.*

Q. Giue the meaning of it.

A. Theſe Maſculines doe want the Singular Number; *Manes, maiores, cancelli, liberi, antes, menſes*, being taken for an iſſue of blood, *lemures, faſti, minores, natales, penates*; with certaine proper names of places, of the Plurall Number: as, *Gabii, Locri*, and the like.

Q. Giue your rule for Feminines wanting the Singular Number.

A. *Hæc ſunt Fœminei generis, &c.*

Q. Giue the meaning of it.

A. Theſe Feminines want the Singular Number; *Exuuiæ, phaleræ*, and ſo the reſt. So *plagæ* ſignifying nets, with *ualuæ, diuitiæ, nuptiæ, lactes*, and names of Cities which are of the Feminine Gender, and Plurall Number: as, *Thebæ, Athenæ*, and the like.

Q. Giue your Rule for Neuters wanting the Singular.

A. *Rarius hæc primo, &c.*

Q. Giue the meaning of the Rule.

A. Theſe Neuters want the Singular Number; *Mœnia, teſqua, præcordia, luſtra, arma, mapalia, bellaria, munia, caſtra, iuſta, ſponſalia, roſtra, crepundia, cunabula, exta, effata*: alſo the feaſts of the heathenish gods: as, *Bacchanalia*, and the like.

Hetroclits, called *Redundantia.*

Q. Giue your Rules for thoſe words which redound, or which haue more in declining than Nounes haue commonly.

A. *Hæc quaſi luxuriant, &c.*

Q. How many rules haue you of them?

A. Fiue: Firſt, of ſuch words as are of diuers terminati-

ons, declining and Genders. Secondly, such as haue two Accusatiue cases. Thirdly, such as haue diuers terminations, and some of them diuers declinings in the same sense and Gender. Fourthly, such as are of the fourth and second declension. Fifthly, Adiectiues of diuers terminations and declining.

Q. Where is your rule for those which are of diuers Terminations Declining and Gender?

A. *Hæc quasi luxuriant, &c.*

Q. Giue the meaning of that rule.

A. These Substantiues haue diuers Terminations, Declining and Genders: as, *Hic tonitrus hoc tonitru, hic clypeus hoc clypeum, hic baculus hoc baculum, hic sensus hoc sensum, hic tignus hoc tignum; hoc tapetum ti, hoc tapetè tis*, and *hic tapes ètis; hic punctus hoc punctum, hoc sinapi inuariabile, hæc sinapis, hic sinus hoc sinum, hæc menda hoc mendum, hic viscus hoc viscum, hoc cornu inuariabile, hoc cornum* and *hic cornus, hic euentus hoc euentum*, * and many other like vnto them.

* As, *Rete* and *retis*, *perduellus* and *perduellis*, *pecus*, *udis*, and *pecus oris*, and *pecu*, *inuariabile*. *Fames*, *is* and *ei*, *artus*, *us*, and *artu*, *inuariabile*, *artua*, *uum*, in the Plurall. *Problema* and *Problematum*, *dogma*, *febema*, *thema*: *Schema*, *atis*, and *scema*, *æ*: so *pascha*, *atis*, and *pascha*, *æ*: *Iuger*, and *iugerum*, *i*, and *Iuger*, *is*, and *iugeris*, *is*. So, *Labium* and *labia*, *æuum* and *æuus*, *nasus* and *nasum*, *collus* and *collum*, *uterus* and *uterum*. *Hic guttur* and *hoc guttur*: *Vlysses*, *is*, and, *Vlysseus Vlyssei*, by *Synæresis Vlyssi*, and by contraction *Vlyss*, of *Vlysseus*, of the third Declension of the contracts in Greeke; like *Basileus*. So are *Achilli*, *Orenti*, *Athati*, when they are vsed in the Genitiue case, as they are oft; as is manifest by the Adiectiues agreeing with them in the Genitiue.

Q. Giue your rule of those which haue two Accusatiue cases.

A. *Sed tibi præterea, &c.*

Q. Giue the meaning of the Rule.

A. Certaine Greeke words, when they are made Latine words, haue two Accusatiue cases; one of the * Latine, another of the Greeke: as, *Hic panther éris, Accusatiue hunc pantherem vel panthera*; so *crater*, *is*, *Accusatiue hunc craterem*, *vel cratera*: *cassis*, *idis*, *Accusat. hanc cassidem vel cassida*; *æther*, *ætherem vel æthera*.

* These are seldome vsed in the Accusatiue case in Latine.

Q. May not other Substantiues bee made of the Greeke Accusatiue case?

A. Yes:

A. Yes: of *panthera* may bee made *hac panthera panthere.*

Q. Where is your Rule for those which haue diuers terminations in the Nominatiue case, in the same sense and Gender?

A. *Vertitur his rectus, sensus, &c.*

Q. Giue the meaning of that rule.

A. These words haue diuers Nominatiue cases, and some of them sundry declinings, keeping the same sense and Gender: as, [a] *Hic Gibbus bi*, and *gibber eris*, *hic cucumis vel cucumer cucumeris*, *hac stipis stipis*, and *hac stips is*, *hic vel hac cinis cineris*, and *ciner cineris*, *hic vomis vel vomer vomeris*, *hac scobis vel scobs is*, *hic vel hac puluis vel puluer eris*, *hic & hac puber vel pubes eris.*

[a] *Puerus, eri, puer, eri: nubes,* and *n. bis.*

Hac pubes, is.

Q. What other words haue you belonging to this Rule?

A. Words ending in *er*, and in *os*: as, *Hic honor* and *honos ôris*; *hoc ador* and *ados adoris*: so *hac apes* and *apis is*, *hac plebs* and *plebis is.*

Q. Are there not other Nounes also belonging to this Rule?

A. Yes, many comming of Greeke words: as, *Hic delphin inis*, and *delphinus i*, *hic elephas tis*, and *elephantus ti*, *hic congrus vel conger i*, *hic Meleagrus vel Meleager i*, *hic Teuerus* and *Teucer i*: so, many other like.

Q. Giue your Rule for those that change their Declension.

A. *Hac simul & quarti, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. These Nounes are of the second and fourth Declension: as, *laurus*, *quercus*, *pinus*, *ficus*, *colus*, *penus*, *cornus*, (when it signifieth a dog-tree) *lacus* and *domus.*

Tumultus, ornatus, gemitus, senatus, are found also of the second Declension. So *anus, us*, and *anus, anus.*

Q. Decline *Laurus.*

A. *Hac laurus*, Gen. *lauri vel laurus, &c.* so the rest.

Q. Where is your rule for Adiectiues of diuers declining; and endings?

A. *Et quæ luxuriant, sunt, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. There are certaine Adiectiues which haue two manner of endings and declinings: and especially those which come of these words; *Arma, iugum, nervus, somnus, clinus, animus, limus, frænus, cera, bacillum.*

Q. How doe these end?

A. Both in *us*, and in *is*: as, *inermus*, and *inermis*; comming of *arma*.

Q. How are these declined?

A. Ending in *us*, they are declined like *bonus*; in *is*, like *tristis*: as, *inermus, a, um*; and *hic & hæc inermis & hoc inerme*.

THE

THE POSING OF THE RVLES OF THE VERBES, CALLED *As in præsenti.*

Question.

WHat are the Rules of Verbes for?

A. For the Preterperfect tenses and Supines of Verbes.

Q. In what order are those rules of the Verbs placed?

A. First, common Preterperfect tenses of simple Verbs ending in *o*. Secondly, Preterperf. tenses of compound Verbes. Thirdly, Supines of simple Verbes. Fourthly, Supines of compound Verbes. Fiftly, Preterperfect tenses of Verbes in *or*. Sixtly, Verbes hauing two Preterperf. tenses. Seuenthly, Preterperfect tenses of Verbes Neuter Passiues. Eightly, Verbes borrowing their Preterperfect tense. Ninthly, Verbs wanting their Preterperfect tense. Tenthly, Verbes lacking their Supines.

Q. For the Preterperfect tenses of simple Verbes ending in *o*, what order is kept?

A. According to the order of the foure Coniugations. First, Verbes of the first Coniugation, like *Amo*. Secondly, Verbes of the second Coniugation, like *Doceo*. Thirdly, Verbes of the third Coniugation, like *Lego*. Fourthly, Verbes of the fourth Coniugation, like *Audio*.

Of the common Preterperfect tense of simple Verbes of the first Coniugation.

Q. Giue your Rule for all simple Verbes ending in *o*, of the first Coniugation like *Amo*.

A. *As in præsenti perfectum, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. That Verbes of the first Coniugation, hauing *as* in the Present tense, as, *Amo amas*, will haue *aui* in the Preterperfect tense like *amaui*: as, *No, nas, naui*, except [a] *lauo lauas* which makes *laui*, not *lauaui*; so *iuuo iuui*: and *nexo, seco, neco, mico, plico, frico, domo, tono, sono, crepo, veto, cubo*, which make *ui*: as, *nexo as, ui*. Also *do das*, which makes *dedi*, and *sto, stas, steti*.

[a] *Lauo* and so the rest excepted, may seeme to haue beene sometimes of the third Coniugation. They make the Preterper. tense very seldome in *aui*, though sometime some of them are found so: as, *necaui. Plaut.*

The second Coniugation.

Q. WHere is your Rule for Verbes of the second Coniugation like *Doceo*?

A. *Es in præsenti perfectum, &c.*

Q. Giue the meaning of that rule.

A. Verbes of the second Coniugation, hauing *es* in the present tense like *doceo, doces*, will haue *ui* in the Preterperfect tense like *docui*: as, *Nigreo nigres nigrui.*

Q. Haue you no exceptions from this rule?

A. Yes: my booke seemes to make six.

Q. What is the first?

A. *Iubeo excipe inssi, &c.*

Q. Giue the meaning of it.

A. These Verbes are first excepted; *Iubeo* which makes *inssi*, not *inbui*; *sorbeo* hauing *sorbui* and *sorpsi*, *mulceo mulsi*, *luceo luxi*, *sedeo sedi*, *video vidi*, *prandeo prandi*, [b] *strideo stridi.*

[b] *Stridere, seruere, cauere*, are sometimes read, as if of the third Coniugation. *Frigeo* hath also *frigui* in the Preterperfect tense, and so *refrigui.*

Q. What is the second exception?

A. *Quatuor his infra, &c.*

Q. Giue

Q. Giue the meaning of that rule.

A. That the first syllabe of the Preterperf. tense is doubled in these foure Verbes; *Pendeo* making *pependi*, *mordeo momordi*, *spondeo spospondi*, *tondeo totondi*. *Momordi* and *spospondi* are out of vse.

Q. What is the third exception?

A. *L vel R ante geo, si stet, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. If *l* or *r* be set before *geo*, *geo* must be turned into *si*, in the Preterperfect tense: as, *vrgeo vrsi*, *mulgeo mulsi*, and *mulxi*. These ending in *geo*, make *xi*: as, *Frigeo frixi*, *lugeo luxi*, *augeo auxi*.

Q. What is the fourth exception?

A. *Dat fleo flesi, fleui, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of it?

A. These Verbes in *leo* make *vi*, in the Preterperfect: as, *Fleo fleui*, *Leo leui*, and the compounds of *Leo*: as, *deleo deleui*, so *pleo pleui*, and *neo neui*.

Q. What is the fift exception?

A. *A maneo mansi, &c.*

Q. Giue the meaning.

A. *Maneo* makes *mansi*; so *torqueo torsi*, and *hæreo hæsi*.

Q. What is the last exception?

A. *Veo si vi, &c.*

Q. Giue the meaning of it.

A. Verbes ending in *Veo* make *vi*: as, *ferveo fervi*; except *niveo* and *conniveo* comming of it, which make both *nivi* and *nixi*. To which may be ioyned *cieo* making *civi*, and *vieo vievi*.

The third Coniugation.

Q. WHere begin your rules for Verbes of the third Coniugation like *Lego*?

A. *Tertia præteritum formabit, &c.*

Q. Haue these any common ending of the Preterperfect tense, as the Verbes of the first and second Coniugation haue?

A. No: but so many seuerall terminations as they haue of their Present tense, so many kindes of Preterperfect tenses haue

haue they.

Q. What is then the meaning of that rule, *Tertia preteritum, &c.*

A. That Verbes of the third Coniugation, forme their Preterperfect tense, according to the termination of the Present tense: as in the rules following.

Q. How can you know the right Preterperfect tense and rule by those Rules?

A. I must mark how the Verbe ends, whether in *bo, co, do,* or any of the rest; according to the order of the letters, and as they stand in my booke: and so shall I finde my rule.

Q. If your Verbe end in *bo* in the Present tense, how doth it make the Preterperfect tense?

A. By changing *bo* into *bi*; as *Lambo lambi*; except *scribo*, which makes *scripsi, nubo nupsi*, and *cumbo cubüi.*

Q. Giue the rule.

A. *Bo fit bi, vt Lambo lambi, &c.*

Q. Tell me shortly the meaning of euery of those rules in order.

1. What is *co* turned into?

A. *Co* is turned into *ci*: as, *vinco vici*; except *parco*, which maketh both [a] *peperci* and *parsi, dico dixi*, and *duco duxi.*

[a] *Parsius* is out of vse, so *sciscidi* and *scindidi* of *scindo.*

Q. What is *do* made in the Preterperfect tense?

A. *Di*: as *mando mandi.* But *findo* makes *fidi, fundo fudi, tundo tutudi, pendo pependi, tendo tetendi, pedo pepêdi*; so *cado cecidi*, and *caedo*, to beat, *cecîdi.*

Cedo to giue place makes *cessi*; so all these Verbes, *vado, rado, laedo, ludo, diuido, trudo, claudo, plaudo, rodo*, make their Preterperfect tense in *si*, not in *di*: as, *vado vasi, &c.*

Q. What is *go* made in the Preterperfect tense?

A. *Go* is made *xi*: as *iungo iunxi*: except *r* be set before *go*; for then it is turned into *si*: as, *stringo strinxi.* But these Verbes ending in *go*, make *gi*: as, *lego legi, ago egi, tango tetigi, pungo punxi, pupugi*: *pango*, when it signifieth to make a couenant, will haue *pepegi*; but when it signifieth to ioyne, it will haue *pegi*, and when it signifieth to sing, it will haue *panxi.*

Tergeo and *fugeo* are found for *tergo* and *fugo.*

Q. What is *ho* made?

A. *Ho* is made *xi*: as, *traho, traxi*, and *veho vexi.*

Q. What

Q. What is *Lo* made?

A. *Lo* is made *ui* in as, *calo calui*: but *pſallo* with *p*, and *fallo* without *p*, doe both make *li*, not *ui*: as, *pſallo pſalli*. Also *vello* makes *velli* and *vulſi*, *fallo fefelli*; *cello*, ſignifying to breake, *ceculi*, and *pello pepuli*.

Excello excelli. *Percello* in *Terence* makes *perculſit*; vnleſs it be printed falſe for *percuſſit* of *percutio*.

Q. What is *Mo* made?

A. *ui*: as, *vomo vomui*. But *emo* makes *emi*. And *como*, *promo*, *demo*, *tremo*, make *pſi*: as, *como compſi*, &c.

Q. What is *No* made in the Preterperfect tenſe?

A. *Vi*: as, *ſino ſiui*; except *temno* which makes *tempſi*, *ſterno ſtraui*, *ſperno ſpreui*, *lino* which makes *leui*, and ſometimes *lini* and *liui*, *cerno* making *creui*: *gigno* makes *genui*, *pono poſui*, *cano cecini*.

Poſiui for *poſui* and *occanui* for *occinui* are out of vſe.

Q. What is *Po* made?

A. *Pſi*: as, *Scalpo ſcalpſi*; except *rumpo* which makes *rupi*, *ſtrepo ſtrepui*, and *crepo crepui*.

Q. What is *quo* turned into?

A. *Qui*: as, *Linquo liqui*; except *coquo*, that makes *coxi*.

Q. What is *ro* made?

A. *Vi*: as, *Sero* to plant or ſowe, *ſeui*; but in other ſignifications it makes *ſerui*: *verro* makes *verri* and *verſi*, *vro vſſi*, *gero geſſi*, *quero quaſiui*, *tero triui*, *curro cucurri*.

Q. What is *ſo* made?

A. *Vi*: as, *Accerſo accerſiui*; ſo *arceſſo*, *inceſſo*, *laceſſo*: but *capeſſo* makes *capeſſi* and *capeſſiui*, *faceſſo faceſſi*, *viſo viſi*, and *pinſo pinſui*.

Q. What is *ſco* made?

A. *Vi*: as, *Paſco paui*: but *poſco* makes *poposci*, *diſco didici*, *quiniſco quexi*.

Q. What is *to* made?

A. *Ti*: as, *Verto verti*: but *ſiſto*, ſignifying to make to ſtand, will haue *ſtiti*: ſo *ſterto* hath *ſtertui*, *meto meſſui*. Words ending in *ecto* will haue *exi*: as, *Flecto flexi*: but *pecto* makes *pexui* and *pexi*, and *necto nexui* and *nexi*. *Mitto* makes *miſi*, *peto* hath *petii* and *petiui*.

Q. What is *vo* made?

A. *Vi*: as, *Voluo volui*; but *vino* makes *vixi*, *nexo* hath *nexui*, and *texo texui*.

haue they.

Q. What is then the meaning of that rule, *Tertia preteritum, &c.*

A. That Verbes of the third Coniugation, forme their Preterperfect tense, according to the termination of the Present tense: as in the rules following.

Q. How can you know the right Preterperfect tense and rule by those Rules?

A. I must mark how the Verbe ends, whether in *bo, co, do,* or any of the rest; according to the order of the letters, and as they stand in my booke: and so shall I finde my rule.

Q. If your Verbe end in *bo* in the Present tense, how doth it make the Preterperfect tense?

A. By changing *bo* into *bi*; as *Lambo lambi*; except *scribo*, which makes *scripsi, nubo nupsi*, and *cumbo cubüi.*

Q. Giue the rule.

A. *Bo fit bi, vt Lambo lambi, &c.*

Q. Tell me shortly the meaning of euery of those rules in order.

1. What is *co* turned into?

A. *Co* is turned into *ci*: as, *vinco vici*; except *parco*, which maketh both [a] *peperci* and *parsi, dico dixi*, and *duco duxi.*

[a] *Parcius* is out of vse, so *scisci di* and *scindi di* of *scindo.*

Q. What is *do* made in the Preterperfect tense?

A. *Di*: as *mando mandi.* But *findo* makes *fidi, fundo fudi, tundo tutudi, pendo pependi, tendo tetendi, pedo pepédi*; so *cado cecidi*, and *cædo*, to beat, *cecîdi.*

Cedo to giue place makes *cessi*; so all these Verbes, *vado, rado, lædo, ludo, diuido, trudo, claudo, plaudo, rodo*, make their Preterperfect tense in *si*, not in *di*: as, *vado vasi, &c.*

Q. What is *go* made in the Preterperfect tense?

A. *Go* is made *xi*: as *iungo iunxi*: except *r* be set before *go*; for then it is turned into *si*: as, *spargo sparsi.* But these Verbes ending in *go*, make *gi*: as, *lego legi, ago egi, tango tetigi, pungo punxi, pupugi*: *pango*, when it signifieth to make a couenant, will haue *pepegi*; but when it signifieth to ioyne, it will haue *pegi*, and when it signifieth to sing, it will haue *panxi.*

Tergeo and *fugeo* are found for *tergo* and *fugo.*

Q. What is *ho* made?

A. *Ho* is made *xi*: as, *traho, traxi*, and *veho vexi.*

Q. What

Q. What is *Lo* made?

A. *Lo* is made *ui*: as, *calacolui*: but *pſallo* with *p*, and *fallo* without *p*, doe both make *li*, not *ui*: as, *pſallo pſalli*. Also *vello* makes *velli* and *vulſi*, *fallo fefelli*; *cello*, ſignifying to breake, *ceculi*, and *pello pepuli*.

Excello excelli. *Percello* in *Terence* makes *perculſit*; vnleſs it be printed falſe for *percuſſit* of *percutio*.

Q. What is *Mo* made?

A. *ui*: as, *vomo vomui*. But *emo* makes *emi*. And *como*, *promo*, *demo*, *tremo*, make *pſi*: as, *como compſi*, &c.

Q. What is *No* made in the Preterperfect tenſe?

A. *Vi*: as, *ſino ſiui*; except *temno* which makes *tempſi*, *ſterno ſtrani*, *ſperno ſpreui*, *lino* which makes *leui*, and ſometimes *lini* and *liui*, *cerno* making *creui*: *gigno* makes *genui*, *pono poſui*, *cano cecini*.

Poſiui for *poſui* and *occanui* for *occinui* are out of vſe.

Q. What is *Po* made?

A. *Pſi*: as, *Scalpo ſcalpſi*; except *rumpo* which makes *rupi*, *ſtrepo ſtrepui*, and *crepo crepui*.

Q. What is *quo* turned into?

A. *Qui*: as, *Linquo liqui*; except *coquo*, that makes *coxi*.

Q. What is *ro* made?

A. *Vi*: as, *Sero* to plant or ſowe, *ſeui*; but in other ſignifications it makes *ſerui*: *verro* makes *verri* and *verſi*, *vro vſſi*, *gero geſſi*, *quero quaſiui*, *tero triui*, *curro cucurri*.

Q. What is *ſo* made?

A. *Vi*: as, *Accerſo accerſiui*; ſo *arceſſo*, *inceſſo*, *laceſſo*: but *capeſſo* makes *capeſſi* and *capeſſiui*, *faceſſo faceſſi*, *viſo viſi*, and *pinſo pinſui*.

Q. What is *ſco* made?

A. *Vi*: as, *Paſco pani*: but *poſco* makes *popoſci*, *diſco didici*, *quiniſco quexi*.

Q. What is *to* made?

A. *Ti*: as, *Verto verti*: but *ſiſto*, ſignifying to make to ſtand, will haue *ſtiti*: ſo *ſterto* hath *ſtertui*, *meto meſſui*. Words ending in *ecto* will haue *exi*: as, *Flecto flexi*: but *pecto* makes *pexui* and *pexi*, and *necto nexui* and *nexi*. *Mitto* makes *miſi*, *peto* hath *petii* and *petiui*.

Q. What is *vo* made?

A. *Vi*: as, *Voluo volui*; but *vivo* makes *vixi*, *nexo* hath *nexui*, and *texo texui*.

Q. What is *cio* made?

A. Ci: as, *Facio feci, iacio ieci:* but the old word *lacio* makes *lexi*, and *ſpecio ſpexi.*

Q. What is *dio* made?

A. Di: as, *Fodio fodi.*

Q. What is *gio* made?

A. Gi: as, *Fugio fugi.*

Q. What is *pio* made?

A. Pi: as, *capio cepi:* but *cupio* makes *cupiui*, *rapio* makes *rapui*, *ſapio ſapui* and *ſapiui.*

Q. What is *rio* made?

A. Ri: as, *Pario peperi.*

Q. What is *tio* made?

A. Tio is made *ſſi* with a double *ſſ:* as, *Quatio quaſſi.*

Q. What is *uo* made?

A. ui: as, *ſtatuo ſtatui*; but *pluo* makes *pluui*, and *plui: ſtruo* makes *ſtruxi*, and *fluo fluxi.*

The fourth Coniugation.

Q. WHere is your Rule for words of the fourth Coniugation, like *Audio?*

A. Quarta dat is iui, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. All Verbes of the fourth Coniugation make their Preterperfect tenſes in *ini:* as, *ſcio, ſciſ, ſcini.* Except *venio*, which make *ueni:* ſo *cambio, rancio, farcio, ſartio, ſepio, ſentio, fulcio, haurio*; which make *ſi: ſancio* makes *ſanxi*, and *vincio vinxi*; *ſalio* hath *ſalui*, and *amicio amicui.*

Q. Doe theſe neuer make their Preterperfect tenſe in *ini?*

A. Yes, ſometimes, though more ſeldome, by the rule *Parcins vtemur cambini, &c.*

Of

Of the Preterperfect Tenses of Compound Verbes.

Q. WHere is your Rule for the Preterperfect tenses of Compound Verbes?

A. *Præteritum dat idem, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. That the Compound Verbe hath the same Preterperfect tense with his simple Verbe: as, *Doceo docui, edoceo edocui.*

Q. Are there no exceptions from this Rule, *Præteritum dat idem?*

A. Yes, diuers.

Q. Which is the first exception?

A. *Sed syllaba semper, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that exception?

A. That the first syllable of the Preterperfect tense, which is doubled in some simple Verbes, is not doubled in their compounds: except onely in these three, *præcurro, excurro, repungo*; and in the Compounds of *do, disco, sto* and *posco.*

Q. Shew how for example.

A. *Curro* makes *cucurri*, but the compound of it, as, *occurro* makes but *occurri*, not *occucurri*: so all other compounds; except *præcurro*, which makes *præcucurri*: and so *excurro, repungo, &c.*

Q. Which is your second exception from *Præteritum dat idem?*

A. Of the Compounds of *plico, oleo, pungo, do* and *sto*, as they are noted in the margent of my book, and haue euery one their seuerall rules.

Q. What is your rule for the Compounds of *plico?*

A. *A plico compositum, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. *Plico* being compounded with *sub*, or with a Noune, will haue *ui* in the Preterperfect tense: as, *Supplico as, supplicaui*: so *multiplico*, compounded of *multum* and *plico*, will haue *multiplicaui*: but all the rest of the compounds of *plico* haue both *ui* and *ui*: as, *applico, applicui vel applicaui*: so *complico, replico, explico.*

Q. Giue your rule for the Compounds of *oleo*.

A. *Quamuis vult oleo, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. Although the simple Verbe *oleo* makes *olüi* in the Preterperfect tense, yet all his Compounds make *oleui*; as, *Exoleo, exoleui*; except *redoleo* and *suboleo*, which make *olüi*: as, *redoleo redolüi, &c.*

Q. Where is your rule for the Compounds of *Pungo*?

A. *Composita a pungo, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. All the compounds of *pungo* make *punxi*; except *repungo*, which makes *repunxi* and *repupugi*.

Q. Giue your rule for the compounds of *do*.

A. *Natum à do quando, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. [a] The compounds of *do*, being of the third Coniugation, doe make *didi*, not *dedi*; as, *Addo, addis, addidi*: so [b] *credo, edo, dedo*, and all the rest of them: except *abscondo* which makes *abscondi*.

Q. What doe the compounds of *sto* make?

A. *Stiti*, not *steti*: by the rule, *Natum à sto stas, stiti habebit.*

[a] Though many compounds of *Do* are of the third Coniugation, yet the simple is now euer of the first.

[b] *credo, ex cer-tum & do.*

Compounds changing the first Vowell into *e*.

Q. WHat other exceptions haue you, wherein the compound Verbes doe differ from the simple?

A. Three generall exceptions.

Q. Which are those?

A. The first, of such Verbes as when they are compounded doe change the first vowell in the Present and Preterperfect tense into *e*. The second, of such as so change the first vowell into *i*. The third of such as change the first vowell into *i*, saue in the Preterperfect tense.

Q. Giue the rule of those which change the first vowell into *e*.

A. *Verba*

A. *Verba hæc simplicia, &c.*

Q. Giue the meaning of that rule.

A. These simple Verbes, if they be compounded, doe change the first Vowell into *e*: as, *Damno* being compounded with *con* makes *condemno*, not *condamno*; so of *lacto*, *oblecto*: and thus in all the rest.

Q. Haue you no speciall obseruation of any of those Verbes of that rule, which so change the first Vowell into *e*?

A. Yes; of some Compounds of *pario* and *pasco*.

Q. What is your obseruation of the Compounds of *pario*?

A. That two of them, that is, *comperio* and *reperio*, make their Preterperfect tense in *ri*: as *comperio comperi*, and so *reperio reperi*: but all the rest of the compounds of *pario* make *ui*. as, *aperio aperui* and *operio operui*.

Q. Is there nothing else to be obserued in the Compounds of *pario*?

A. Yes: that (except in the Preterperfect tense) they are declined like Verbes of the fourth Coniugation, although the simple Verbe bee of the third Coniugation: as, *aperire*, *operire*, *reperire*.

Q. What is the obseruation of the compounds of *pasco*?

A. That onely two of them, *compesco* and *dispesco*, doe change the first Vowell into *e*, and make their Preterperfect tense in *ui*: as, *compesco is*, *compescui*, and *dispesco dispescui*: but all the rest of the compounds of *pasco* doe keepe still the vowell and Preterperfect tense of the simple Verbe: as, *epasco*, *epascis*, *epani*, *&c.*

Compounds changing the first Vowell into *i*.

Q. GIue your rule of those which change the first Vowell into *i*.

A. *Hæc habeo, iacio, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. That these Verbes *habeo, lateo, salio, &c.* if they bee compounded, doe change the first vowell into *i*; as, of *habeo* is made *inhibeo*, and of *rapio, eripio, eripui*: and so in the rest.

Q. Haue you no speciall obseruation of the compounds of *cano*?

A. Yes: that they make their Preterperfect tense in *üi*; though *cano* it selfe make *cecini*: as, *concino, concinüi*.

Q. Giue the Rule.

A. *A cano natum Præteritum per üi, &c.*

Q. Haue you no other speciall rules which are ioyned to this rule; *Hæc habeo, lateo, salio, &c?*

A. Yes: of the compounds of *placeo, pango, maneo, scalpo, calco, salio, claudo, quatio, lauo.*

Q. What is your rule for the compounds of *placeo*?

A. *A placeo sic displiceo, &c.*

Q. Giue the meaning of that rule.

A. That all the compounds of *placeo*, doe change the first vowell into *i*: as, *displiceo*; except *complacco*, and *perplaceo*, which are like the simple.

Q. Giue your rule for the compounds of *pango*.

A. *Composita à pango retinent a quatuor ista, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of it?

Depango depegi, and *depanxi*: so *repango*.

A. That these foure compounds of *pango*, signifying to ioyne, that is, *depango, oppango, circumpango*, and *repango*, do keepe *a*: all the rest of the compounds of *pango* are changed into *i* (as *impingo, impegi*) by the rule, *Hæc habeo, lateo, &c.*

Q. Giue your rule for the compounds of *maneo*.

A. *A maneo mansi, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of it?

A. That these foure compounds of *maneo, praemineo, emineo, promineo*, and *immineo*, doe change the first vowell into *i*, and also make *minüi* in the Preterperfect tense: as, *praemineo, praeminui*; but all the rest of them are in all things declined like *maneo*: as, *permaneo, permansi*.

Q. Where is your rule for the compounds of *scalpo, calco, salto*?

A. *Com-*

A. *Composita à scalpo, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning?

A. That the compounds of *scalpo, calco, salto*, doe change *a* into *u*: as, for *excalpo* we say *exculpo*: so for *incalco inculco*, for *resalto resulto*.

Q. Giue the rule for the compounds of *claudo, quatio, lauo*.

A. *Composita à claudo, &c.*

Q. Giue the meaning.

A. The compounds of *claudo, quatio, lauo*, do cast away *a*: as, of *claudo* wee doe not say *occlaudo*, but *occludo*: so of *quatio*, not *perquatio*, but *percutio*: of *lauo* wee say *proluo*, not *prolauo*.

Compounds changing the first vowell into *i*, saue in the Preterperfect tense.

Q. WHere is your rule for compounds changing the first vowell into *i*, saue in the Preterperfect tense?

A. *Hac si componas, &c.*

Q. Giue the meaning of it.

A. That these Verbes *ago, emo, sedeo, rego, frango, capio, iacio, lacio, specio, premo*, when they are compounded, doe change the first vowell into *i*, except in the Preterperfect, and other tenses comming thereof: as, of *frango*, we say, *refringo refregi*; of *capio incipio incepi*, not *incipi*.

Q. Haue you no exceptions from this rule, *Hac si componas*?

A. Yes: I haue exceptions for some of the compounds of *ago, rego, facio, lego*.

Q. What is the first exception?

A. That *perago* and *satago* are declined like the simple Verbe *ago*, keeping *a* still.

Q. Giue the rule.

A. *Sed pauca notentur: Namque suum simplex, &c.*

Q. What is the second exception from *Hac si componas*?

A. *Atque*

A. *Atque ab ago, dego dat degi, &c.*

Q. Giue the meaning.

A. That these two Compounds of *ago*, *dego* and *cogo*: and *pergo* and *surgo*, compounds of *rego*, doe cast away the middle syllable of the Present tense.

Q. Shew me how.

A. As we do not say *deago*, but *dego*: so for *coago*, we say *cogo*, *pergo* for *perago*; and *surgo* for *surrego*.

Q. What is the exception for the Compounds of *Facio*?

A. *Nil variat facio, nisi, &c.*

Q. Giue the meaning of it.

A. The Compounds of *Facio* doe not change the first vowell into *i*, but in those which are compounded with Prepositions; as, [a] *inficio*: the rest, as, [b] *olfacio*: and *calfacio* keepe *a* still.

[a] *Perficio, efficio, reficio.*

[b] *Olfacio of olere facio*: and *calfacio of calere facio*, or *calidum facio.*

Q. What is the exception for compounds of *lego*?

A. *A lego nata, re, se, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning?

A. That *Lego*, being compounded with *re, se, per, præ, sub* or *trans*, doth keepe *e* still: as, *relego*, not *religo*: the rest of the compounds of *lego* do change the first vowell into *i*: as, *intelligo*, not *intellego*.

Q. How do the compounds of *lego* make their Preterperfect tense?

A. Three of them, *intelligo, diligo, negligo*, make their Preterperfect tense in *lexi*; all the rest haue *legi* in the Preterperfect tense.

Of the Supines of Simple Verbes.

Quest. HOw will you know the Supine of a simple Verbe?

A. By the ending of the Preterperfect tense.

Q. Why so?

A. Be-

A. Becauſe the Supine is formed of the Preterperf. tenſe.

Q. Giue your Rule.

A. *Nunc ex Præterito, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule, *Nunc ex Præterito?*

A. That wee muſt learne to forme the Supine of the preterperfect tenſe.

Q. If the Preterperfect tenſe end in *bi*, how muſt the Supine end?

A. In *tum:* as, *Bibi bibitum.*

Q. Giue the Rule.

A. *Bi ſi bi tum format, &c.*

Q. What is *ci* made?

A. *Ci* is made *ctum:* as, *vici victum, ici ictum, feci factum, ieci iactum.*

Q. What is *di* made?

A. *Sum:* by the rule, *Di fit ſum, &c.*

Q. Giue the meaning of that rule.

A. *Di*, in the Preterperfect tenſe, is made *ſum* in the Supine: as, *vidi viſum.* And ſome of them doe make it with a double *ſſ:* as, *pandi paſſum, ſedi ſeſſum, ſcidi ſciſſum, fidi fiſſum, fodi foſſum,* not *foſum.*

Q. What ſpeciall obſeruatiõ haue you in that rule, *Di fit ſũ?*

A. *Hic etiam aduertas, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of it?

A. That the firſt ſyllable which is doubled in the Preterperfect tenſe, is not doubled in the Supines: as, *Totondi* makes *tonſum*, not *totonſum:* ſo *cecîdi cæſum*, and *cecidi caſum*, *tetendi* is made *tenſum* and *tentum*, *tutudi tunſum, pepêdi pedi tum, dedi datum.*

Q. What is *gi* made?

A. *Gi* is made *ctum:* as, *legi lectum: pegi* and *pepegi* make *pactum, fregi fractum, tetigi tactum, egi actum, pupugi punctum, fugi fugitum.*

Q. What is *li* made?

A. *Li* is made *ſum:* as, *ſalli*, ſignifying to ſeaſon with ſalt, makes *ſalſum, pepuli pulſum, ceculi culſum, fefelli falſum, velli vulſum, tuli* makes *latum.*

Q. What are theſe terminations, *mi, ni, pi, qui*, made?

A. *Tum:* as, *emi emptum, veni ventum, cecini cantum*; *cepi* comming of *capio* makes *captum*, and *cœpi* of *cœpio*, *cœptum*, *rupi ruptum, liqui lictum.*

Q. What is *ri* made?

A. *Ri* is made *ſum:* as, *verri verſum*; except *peperi*, which makes *partum.*

Q. What is *ſi* made?

A. *Si* is made *ſum:* as, *viſi viſum*; but *miſi* makes *miſſum* with a double *ſſ.* Theſe which follow make *tum:* as, *fulſi fultum, hauſi hauſtum, ſarſi ſartum, farſi fartum, vſſi vſtum, geſſi geſtum, torſi* makes both *tortum* and *torſum, indulſi* hath *indultum* and *indulſum.*

Q. What is *pſi* made?

A. *Pſi* is made *tum:* as, *Scripſi ſcriptum:* but *campſi* makes *campſum.*

Q. What is *ti* made?

A. *Ti* is made *tum:* as, *ſteti* comming of *ſto*, and *ſtiti* comming of *ſiſto*, doe both of them make *ſtatum:* except *verti* which makes *verſum.*

Q. What is *vi* made?

A. *Vi* is made *tum:* as, *Flaui flatum*; except *paui*, which makes *paſtum:* ſo *laui* hath *lotum lautum* and *lauatum*, *potaui potum* and *potatum*, *caui* makes *cautum*, *ſeui* comming of *ſero* makes *ſatum*, *liui litum*, *ſolui ſolutum*, *volui volutum*, *ſingulſini ſingultum*, *veniui* to be ſold, makes *venum*, *ſepeliui ſepultum.*

Q. What is *üi* made?

A. *üi* is made *itum:* as, *domui domitum:* but if the Preterperfect *üi* come of a Verbe ending in *üo*, it is made *utum* in the Supines, and not *itum:* as, *exüi* comming of *exuo* makes *exutum*; except *rui* of *ruo* which makes *ruitum*, not *rutum:* *Secui* makes *ſectum*, *necui nectum*, *fricui frictum*, *miſcui miſtum*, *amicui amictum*, *torrui toſtum*, *docui doctum*, *tenui tentum*, *conſului conſultum*, *alui* makes *altum* and *alitum*, *ſalui ſaltum*, *colui cultum*, *occului occultum*, *pinſui piſtum*, *rapui raptum*, *ſerui ſertum*, and *texui textum.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule, *Hac ſed üi mutant in ſum, &c?*

A. Theſe

A. Theſe Verbes turne *ui* into *ſum*: as, *cenſui* makes *cenſum*, *cellui celſum*, *meſſui meſſum*: but *nexui* makes *nexum*, and *pexui pexum*. *Patui* makes *paſſum*, *carui caſſum* and *caritum*.

Q. What is *xi* made?

A. *Xi* is made *ctum*: as, *vinxi vinctum*. But fiue Verbes ending in *xi* caſt away *n*: as, *Finxi* makes *fictum*, not *finctum*: ſo *minxi mictum*, *pinxi pictum*, *ſtrinxi ſtrictum*, and *rinxi rictum*. Alſo theſe foure Verbes ending in *xi*, make *xum*, not *ctum*: *flexi flexum*, *plexi plexum*, *fixi fixum*, *fluxi fluxum*.

Of the Supines of Compound Verbes.

Q. WHere is your Rule for Supines of Compound Verbes?

A. *Compoſitum vt ſimplex formatur, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule, *Compoſitum vt ſimplex?*

A. That Compound Verbes forme their Supines, as the ſimple Verbes whereof they are compounded: as, *docui* makes *doctum*; ſo *edocui*, *edoctum*.

Q. Is there no exception?

A. Yes: *Quamuis non eadem ſtet, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of thoſe words, *Quamuis non eadem?*

A. That there are ſome compound Supines which haue not the ſame ſyllabe which the ſimple haue.

Q. Which are thoſe?

A. The compounds of *tunſum* make *tuſum*, of *ruitum rutum*, of *ſaltum ſultum*, and of *ſatum ſitum*. So *captum*, *factum*, *iactum*, *raptum*, *cantum*, *partum*, *ſparſum*, *carptum*, *fartum*, doe change *a* into *e*: as, of *captum inceptum*, of *factum infectum*, *&c.*

Q. Haue you no other obſeruations of the Supines of compound Verbes?

A. Yes: of *Edo* and *noſco*.

Q. What obſeruation haue you of the Supines of *Edo*?

A. That the compounds of *Edo* doe not make *ẽstum*, as the simple Verbe *edo* doth; but *ẽsum* alone: as, *exedo* makes *exẽsum*: onely *comedo* makes *comẽsum* and *comẽstum*, by the rule, *Verbum Edo compositum, &c.*

Q. What is your obseruation for the compounds of *Nosco*?

A. *A nosco tantùm duo, &c.*

Q. Giue the meaning of it.

A. That onely these two compounds of *Nosco*, *cognosco* and *agnosco* haue *cognitum* and *agnitum*. All the rest of the compounds of *nosco* make *notum*: as, *pernosco*, *pernotum*; none of them make *nosci:um*.

Preterperfect tenses of Verbes in *or*.

Q. WHere is your Rule for Verbes in *or*?

A. *Verba in or admittunt, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. That all Verbes Passiues, whose Actiues haue the Supines, doe make their Preterperfect tense, of the latter Supine of the Actiue voyce, by changing *s* into *us*, and putting to *sum vel fui*: as, of *Lectu* is made *Lectus sum vel fui*.

Q. Is there no exception from that rule, *Verba in or*?

A. Yes: *At horum nunc est deponens, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of it?

In Verbs Deponents and Commons which forme the Preterperf. tense after the ordinary manner, as Passiues doe; we must faine latter Supines to forme them of.

A. That Deponents and Commons are to be marked, because they haue no latter Supine of the Actiue whereof to bee formed: and especially those are to bee noted which seeme to differ from the common kinde of declining.

Q. Repeat those which are obserued in your booke.

A. *Labor* makes *lapsus*, *patior* makes *passus*, and the compounds of *patior*: as, *compatior compassus*, *perpetior perpessus*: *fateor* which makes *fassus*, and the compounds of it: as, *confiteor confessus*, *diffiteor diffessus*: *gradior* making *gressus*, with the compounds of it: as, *digredior digressus*. So *fatiscor fessus*, *metior mensus*, *vtor vsus*, *ordior* signifying to weaue, making *orditus*; *ordior* to beginne *orsus*, *nitor nisus vel nixus sum*, *vlciscor*

vlciſcor vltus, traſcor iratus, reor ratus, obliniſcor oblitus, fruor fructus & fruitus, ac fretus, miſereor miſertus, tuor & tueor both make *tuitus*, although they haue both *tutum* & *tuitum* in their Supines. *Loquor* makes *loquutus, ſequor ſequutus, experior expertus, paciſcor pactus, nanciſcor nactus, apiſcor aptus, adipiſcor adeptus, queror queſtus, proficiſcor profectus, expergiſcor experrectus, cõminiſcor commentus, naſcor natus,* [b] *morior mortuus, orior ortus.*

[b] *Morior, eris, tuus ſum, mori. Orior, oriris vel oreris, ortus ſum, iri.*

Of Verbes hauing a double Preterperfect tenſe.

Q. WHere is your Rule for Verbes which haue two Preterperfect tenſes?

A. *Præteritum actiuæ, &c.*

Q. Giue me the meaning of that rule.

A. Theſe Verbes Neuters haue a Preterperfect tenſe, both of the Actiue and Paſſiue voyce: as, *Cæno cœnavi* and *cœnatus ſum, iuro iuravi* and *iuratus ſum; poto potaui* and *potus, titubo titubaui* and *titubatus, careo carui* and *caſſus, prandeo prandi* and *pranſus, pateo patui* and *paſſus, placeo placui* and *placitus, ſueſco ſuevi* and *ſuetus, veneo* to be ſold, *venivi* and *venditus ſum, nubo* to be married, *nupſi* and *nupta ſum, mereor meritus ſum* and *merui, libet* makes *libuit* and *libitum eſt vel fuit, licet* makes *licuit* and *licitum eſt vel fuit, tædet tæduit* and *pertæſum eſt vel fuit, pudet puduit* and *puditum eſt vel fuit, piget piguit* and *pigitum eſt vel fuit.*

Of the Preterperfect tenſe of Verbes Neuter Paſſiues.

Q. HAue you not ſome Verbes which are called Neuter Paſſiues?

A. Yes.

Q. What Verbes are thoſe?

A. Verbes Neuters hauing for moſt part the Paſſiue ſignification:

fication, and the Preterperfect tense of the Passiue.

Q. What is your rule for them?

A. *Neutro-passivum sic Præteritum, &c.*

Q. Giue the meaning of that rule.

A. These Neuter Passiues haue a Preterperfect tense, as if of the Passiue voyce: as, *Gaudeo gauisus sum, fido fisus sum, audeo ausus sum, fio factus sum, soleo solitus sum, mœreo mœstus sum.* Although the Grammarian *Phocas* count *mœstus* a Noune.

Of Verbes borrowing a Preterperfect tense.

Q. WHere is your Rule for those which borrow their Preterperfect tense?

A. *Quædam Præteritum verba, &c.*

Q. Giue me the meaning of that Rule.

A. These Verbes haue no Preterperfect tense of their owne, but borrow a Preterperfect tense of others: as, 1. Verbes Inceptiues ending in *sco*, being put for the Primitiue Verbs whereof they are deriued, doe borrow their Preterperfect tense of them.

Q. What meane you by Inceptiues ending in *sco*, put for their Primitiues?

A. Verbes which end in *sco*, signifying to begin to doe a thing, or to wax more: as, *Tepesco*, to begin to be warme or to wax warme, being put for *tepeo* to be warme, hath *tepui* in the Preterperfect tense: and so *ferueseo* put for *ferueo* will haue *ferui*.

Q. Name the other Verbes which borrow the Preterperfect tense.

A. *Cerno* hath *vidi* of *video*, *quatio* makes *concussi* of *concutio*, *ferio* hath *percussi* of *percutio*, *meio* hath *minxi* of *mingo*, *sido* hath *sedi* of *sedeo*, *tollo sustuli* of *suffero*, *sum* hath *fui* of *fuo*, *fero tuli* of *tulo*, *sisto* signifying to stand, will haue *steti* of *sto*, *furo* hath *insanini* of *insanio*: *vescor* makes *pastus sum* of *pascor*, *medeor* will haue *medicatus* comming of *medicor*,

dicor, liquor liquefactus of *liquefio, reminiſcor* makes *recordatus*, of *recordor*.

Of Verbes wanting their Preterperfect tenſes.

Q. WHere is your Rule for Verbes wanting their Preterperfect tenſes?

A. *Præteritum fugiunt vergo, ambigo, &c.*

Q. Giue the meaning of that Rule.

A. Theſe Verbes want their Preterperfect tenſe. Firſt, theſe ſix; *vergo, ambigo, gliſco, fatiſco, polleo, nideo.* Secondly, ſuch Verbes Inceptiues ending in *ſco*, which are not put for their Primitiues, but for themſelues, or which haue no Primitiue Verbes: as *Pueraſco* I begin my boyes age; which is deriued of *Puer*, not of any Verbe. Thirdly, ſuch Verbes Paſſiues, whoſe Actiues want the Supines, whereof the Preterperfect tenſe ſhould be formed: as, *metuor, timeor.* Fourthly, all Meditatiues beſides *parturio*, which makes *parturiui*, and *eſurio eſuriui.*

Q. What Verbes doe you call Meditatiues?

A. All Verbes ſignifying a meditation or a deſire to doe a thing, or to be about to doe ſomething, as, *Scripturio* I am about to write; *eſurio*, I hunger or haue a deſire to eat.

Of Verbes wanting their Supines.

Q. GIue your Rule for Verbes wanting their Supines.

A. *Hæc raro aut nunquam, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. All theſe Verbes doe cõmonly want their Supines; *Lambo, mico, rudo, ſcabo,* [a] *parco, diſpeſco, poſco, diſco, compeſco, quiniſco, dego, ango, ſugo, lingo, ningo, ſatago, pſallo, volo, nolo, malo, tremo, ſtrideo, ſtrido, flaveo, liveo, aveo, paveo, conniveo, ferveo.* So the cõpounds of *nno*: as, *renno*: the cõpounds of *cado*, as *incido*: except

[a] Of *Parco* are found *parſum* and *parcitum*; but out of vſe.

except *occido* which makes *occasum*, and *recido* which makes *recasum*.

Excello and *præcello* compounds of *cello* do want the Supines.

Also these Verbes want their Supines; *respuo, linquo, luo, metuo, cluo, frigeo, calvo, sterto, timeo, luceo* and *arceo*: but the compounds of *arceo* do make *ercitum*. So the compounds of *gruo* want their Supines: as *ingruo*.

The compounds of *linquo* haue the Supines: as, *relictum*; though it be seldome read in the simple.

Finally, all Neuters of the second Coniugation, which haue *ui* in the Preterperfect tense, doe want their Supines: except,

oleo, doleo, placeo, taceo, pareo, careo, noceo, pateo, lateo, valeo and *caleo*; which haue their Supines.

FINIS.